

## Health - 1934

Birmingham, Ala., News  
February 17, 1934

## INSTITUTE CLOSES

Negro Physicians Hear Lectures On  
Treating Social Diseases

A medical institute for Negro physicians held this week under the auspices of Birmingham Health and Hospital Agencies in cooperation with the American Social Hygiene Association of New York, closed Friday. It was attended by 23 Negro physicians and was devoted to lectures on the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis.

Dr. Walter Clarke, medical director of the American Social Hygiene Association; Dr. D. G. Gill, director of the bureau of preventable diseases of the State Health Department, and members of the Hillman Hospital staff were lecturers.

Two sessions were held Friday. One was devoted to the public health aspect of syphilis. The institute included a clinic and a series of scientific motion pictures. The closing session was attended by public health nurses and a group from the Birmingham Council of Social Hygiene. Dr. Clark left Friday night for Nashville to confer with Dr. E. L. Bishop, state health officer of Tennessee.

Report of County Health Work from  
June 1st, 1933 to December 31st, 1933

From January 1, 1933 to June 1, 1933 the personnel of the Health Department devoted their full time to special Venereal Disease Control project, sponsored by U. S. Public Health Service.

*Ward*  
*3-2-34*  
*Birmingham, Ala.*

Vital Statistics		
	White	Colored
Births, Live	71	687
Births, Still	7	43
Deaths, Total	4	286
Deaths, Puerperal	1	1
Deaths under 1 month	2	36
Deaths under 1 year	3	54

Notifiable Diseases	
Typhoid Fever	6 Cases
Typhus Fever	3 Cases
Smallpox	0 Cases
Measles	20 Cases
Scarlet Fever	14 Cases
Whooping Cough	2 Cases
Diphtheria	9 Cases
Influenza	184 Cases
Tuberculosis	40 Cases
Pneumonia	23 Cases
Malaria	59 Cases
Chicken Pox	8 Cases
Pellagra	30 Cases

Laboratory Reports	
Blood for Wassermann	411
Typhoid Cultures	32
Agglutination test (Typhus Fever)	7

Blood Smears for Malaria	89
Hookworm examination	142
Sputum for tuberculosis	40
Diphtheria cultures	35
Animal Heads	2
Water analysis	11
Milk analysis	153

Venereal Disease Control	
Cases of Syphilis reported	459
Cases of Gonorrhea reported	56
New Cases of Syphilis at clinics	324
New cases of Gonorrhea at clinics	25
Total treatment for Syphilis	1,831
Total treatment for gonorrhea	1,326

Preventable Disease Control	
New cases under supervision	20
Cases, Carriers, Contacts and Suspects isolated	63
Hookworm treatment distributed	47

Immunization	
Typhoid Vaccination completed	4,183
Smallpox Vaccination completed	203
Diphtheria Innoculation	894
Tuberculin tests	123

Mosquito Control	
11.3 miles of new ditching.	

Milk Supply	
Cows tuberculin tested	522
Inspections, dairy farms and milk plants	833
Milk analysis	153

MURRAY SMITH, M. D.,  
Macon County Health Officer.

## PHYSICIANS ATTEND LECTURE SERIES



The above is a group of most of the colored physicians who attended a course of lectures last week on "social diseases" sponsored by Dr. Clarke of the National Hygiene Association and Dr. J. D. Dowling, city and county health officers. The course of lectures was designed to enable the Negro medical men of Birmingham to meet and cope with the demands which these particular diseases are forcing upon us and make

inroads upon the well-being of not alone the victims within our own citadel, but unmistakably upon humanity in all walks of life. Dr. Clarke and Dr. Dowling also appear in the picture, also the interne nurse and orderly who performed their duties during the course. Our local physicians furnished much material for lectures which helped make the course a success.



February 28, 1934

## DEATH RATE DECLINES

Birth Rate In Walker County Shown To Be Increasing

JASPER, Ala.—Births in Walker County increased in 1933 while deaths were decreasing, according to the annual report of County Health Officer Dr. A. M. Waldrop Monday.

For 1933 there were 1,988 births and 439 deaths recorded. In 1932 there were 1,970 births and 484 deaths.

Last year there were 1,082 whites born and 86 Negroes. For the same year 439 white deaths were reported and 66 Negroes. Deaths under one year of age totaled 89; under 12 months, 43. The report of field work showed 1,266 white children were given physical examinations by the county nurse, 661 miles traveled and 14 lectures given.

Various diseases reported last year and on file with the county health officer were: Malaria, 380; influenza, 126; mumps, 151; pellagra, 84 (an increase); diphtheria, 29; pneumonia, 82; chickenpox, 59; tuberculosis, 22; scarlet fever, 33; measles, 8; typhoid fever, 5; meningitis, 2.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily  
March 12, 1934

## Negroes Raise \$50 on Sanatorium Room

The sum of \$50.12 was raised at a meeting of negroes at C. M. E. church, corner of Madison and Cherry street Sunday afternoon for the purpose of equipping a room at the Tubercular Sanatorium at Flint. George Reynolds, in charge of the drive, announced today.

Another meeting is planned during the week when the remainder of the requisite sum of \$75.00 necessary to equip one of the Sanatorium rooms is expected to be raised.

The amount raised Sunday was all in cash and was paid in during the course of the meeting.

Boston, Ala. Eagle

March 16, 1934

## HEADS DRIVE

MARIANNA, March 16 (Special Prof. R. T. Gilmore, colored Marianna school principal, has announced those who will serve as chairmen of the clean-up campaign committees to look after the Negro residential sections of Marianna. Gilmore was appointed chairman of all the Negro work by Mayor Jhon Burton.

April 3, 1934

## NEGRO MORTALITY RATE DECREASES

Tuberculosis Seen As Major Health Problem In State

In connection with Negro Health Week, being observed this week, the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, has released figures showing that the death rate among that race in Alabama last year was the lowest of any year for which statistics are available.

The death rate in 1933 was 12.1 per 1,000 of population, compared with 15.2 in 1930. This was 1.1 times the white death rate.

In cities of 10,000 population or more the rate was 15.9; in towns of 2,500 to 10,000 population, 16.6, and in rural districts, 11.1.

Tuberculosis is the outstanding health problem among the Negroes the report states, and is the second leading cause of death among this race, the rate in 1933 from this cause being 12.1 to the 100,000 population nearly three times that of the white race.

Heart trouble caused the greatest number of deaths in each race, Negro deaths being 1.2 times that of the white race.

The homicide rate in 1933 increased from 41.5 to the 100,000 population in 1932 to 48.2 in 1933 among Negroes, this being 4.3 times the white homicide rate.

"Because of the close association between the colored and white races in Alabama," the report states, "tuberculosis among the Negro race presents an important health problem for both white and colored population alike. Alabama needs more facilities for finding and caring for its tuberculosis population. The seriousness of the disease among the Negro race makes it necessary that special attention be given to reaching this group of the population."

## 4-5-34

## In State Shows Drop

Montgomery, Ala., April 4.—In connection with the observance of Negro Health Week, from April 1 to April 8, the provisional mortality figures for 1933, just released by the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the State Department of Health, are interesting. The death rate for the colored population, as was that for the white population, was the lowest ever experienced. Each year since 1930, the death rate has been decreasing. Where the colored death rate was 15.2 per 1,000 population in 1930, it was only 12.6 last year. This was 1.5 times the white death rate. In the cities over 10,000 population, the colored death rate was 15.9; in the towns 2,500 to 10,000 population it was 16.6, and in those rural districts of Alabama

11.1 per 1,000 population.

Tuberculosis is the outstanding health problem among the colored population. This disease is the second leading cause of death for this race. For the white population of Alabama it ranked as the eighth cause of death. In 1933, the colored death rate from tuberculosis of 121.9 per 100,000 population was nearly three times that for the white population. Because of the close association between the colored and white races in Alabama, tuberculosis among the Negro presents an important health problem for both white and colored population alike.

Alabama needs more facilities for finding and caring for its tuberculosis population, both white and colored. The seriousness of the disease among the negro race makes it necessary that special attention be given to reaching this group of the population. The first cause of death for the colored population, as for the white population, was heart disease. The death rate for heart disease among the colored was 12 times that for the white race. It would have been much greater if all deaths had been certified by doctors. In any discussion of negro death rates it is difficult to give accurate rates because so many negroes die without medical attention and the cause of death is unknown. In 1933 the cause of death was not known in nearly 15 per cent of the deaths in the colored population.

Other causes of death in which the rate for the Negro race was significantly higher than for the white race, were typhoid fever (1.6 times the white rate); pneumonia (1.4 times the white rate); pellagra (2.3 times the white rate); malaria (1.6 times the white rate). For all these causes, the trend of the death rates for the two races have been similar. In the case of typhoid fever, pellagra and deaths, there has been a drop. The downward trends reflect, without doubt, the efforts of the county health departments and also of the leaders of the colored communities, especially the Negro agriculture and home economic agents.

In the case of three important diseases, the death rate for the colored population is extremely favorable as compared with the white. These are diphtheria, cancer, diabetes. While in these diseases there may be a question as to the completeness of diagnosis, the difference between the white and colored death rates are of such magnitude that there can be no question but that the death rates from these causes are in fact lower than the corresponding rates for the white population.

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Tuskegee, Ala., News

April 5, 1934

## Negro Mortality Rate

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Alabama needs more facilities for finding and caring for its tuberculosis population, both white and colored. The seriousness of the disease among the negro race makes it necessary that special attention be given to reaching this group of the population. The first cause of death for the colored population, as for the white population, was heart disease. The death rate for heart disease among the colored was 12 times that for the white race. It would have been

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Health - 1934

Birmingham, Ala., News  
April 8, 1934

## NEGROES' WORK IN HEALTH IS LAUDED

### Group Praised By Dowling For Accomplishments Recorded

The Negroes of Birmingham have always cooperated whole heartedly in every effort the Health Department has been able to make toward better health for all, declared Dr. J. D. Dowling, health officer, in a discussion of Negro Health Week, which was observed last week. In spite of pitifully small resources, they have achieved much. Smallpox, once the scourge of their race, has been driven almost into extinction and there has not been a Negro death from that disease in Birmingham in nearly a decade, he said.

If Birmingham's Health Department had only the resources to carry to this section of the population the knowledge, which preventive medicine has given toward control of disease, Birmingham would soon take its place as one of the most healthful cities in America, he said. Last year, he pointed out, Birmingham's white death rate was 8.8, while the Negro death rate was 14.4, almost double. Birmingham's population was given as 38 per cent Negro.

Heart disease, tuberculosis, syphilis, pneumonia, infant mortality and homicide represent the great prevailing health problems confronting the Negro race in Birmingham. Dr. Dowling declared that any communicable disease affecting this group is a menace to all the population.

## Race Death Rate In Alabama Four Times That Among Whites

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 19—(By ANP)—Figures made public by the State Health Department here during the observance of Negro Health Week revealed that the homicide death rate for Negroes of the State of Alabama was 4.3 times that of whites. Most of the deaths are due to the killing of Negroes by members of their own race. Dr. W. T. Fales, statistician for the Health Department said:

"In 1933 the homicide rate for the Negroes of the state increased from 41.5 per 100,000 population in 1932 to 48.2. The Negro homicide death rate was 4.3 times the death rate of whites."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald  
July 30, 1934

## NEGRO CHILDREN AIDED BY CHEST

### Free Treatment Is Given Needy Youngsters At Home Hospital

Birmingham's Community Chest, which wholly or partly, finances not less than 33 social welfare agencies, of which a large number are devoted to the care of sick, or under-nourished, neglected and under-privileged children, supports among these a Negro children's hospital, known as the Children's Home Hospital, located in a one-story frame building, at 623 Weaver Street (now West Third) where free medical and surgical care is provided for children from under-privileged homes.

Within what appears to be a rather small and crowded building is found a modernly-equipped operating and sterilizing room, four wards where patients are cared for, with seven-teen beds and three bassinets. There is also an office, kitchen, nurses' room and a doctors' dressing room.

Here children from bottle babies up to 12 years of age are cared for, and in addition to this hospitalization service there is also an out-patients' department, with a free clinic every Tuesday.

Since patients are discharged as soon as they can do without special hospital attention, in order to serve as many as possible with the limited budget, follow-up work has been made an important part of the institution's service. This is conducted largely in cooperation with the health department of the public schools. It is hoped, however, to be able in the near future, to provide facilities for treating contagious diseases and meet a pressing need. At present facilities permit only a limited sphere of activity in that direction.

The hospital staff includes a secretary, Carrie B. McQueen, three nurses (two day and one night nurse) and several attendants. The affairs of the hospital are supervised by a board of directors, of which Mrs. Alma Johnson is president.

The Children's Home Hospital became an agency of the Community Chest in 1924, being only meagerly supported prior to that time by contributions from Negro churches, fraternal groups and women's clubs. The frame building was erected with

funds obtained from a mortgage on A. Andrews Memorial Hospital in Tuskegee in 1928-29.

Then known as the Old Folks and Orphans' Home, but now used exclusively for the Old Folks' Home, also financed by the Community Chest, the building being located on the adjoining lot.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald

## HUDDLESTON SPEAKS AT CLINIC EXERCISE

### Founding Of Institution Is Celebrated On Southside

Congressman George Huddleston spoke Sunday at a meeting of the Southside Clinic Association celebrating the founding of the clinic, located at 2700 Avenue D, in 1932.

The clinic, a Negro organization is used principally to treat patients who cannot obtain treatment at the Hillman Hospital because of crowded conditions there.

Speaking on "Race Consciousness," Congressman Huddleston urged that the Negro become a good citizen through his own initiative and encourage other members of this race along the same lines. Other speakers included Dr. J. G. Vance and Bishop B. G. Shaw, the latter a Negro minister.

A choir of 50 voices from Bethel Baptist Church gave several selections.

## HEALTH MESSAGE GIVEN TO NEGROES

### Tuskegee Institute Extension Tour Is Conducted In Macon County

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Sept. 10.—(Special).—The message of "better health" Sunday was taken to hundreds of negroes in the southern part of Macon County under the leadership of T. M. Campbell, field agent, extension service, Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. H. A. Poindexter, assistant professor of bacteriology of the Howard University School of Medicine, Washington.

The speakers urged the negroes to cooperate with public health officials and county agents in reducing the incidence of tuberculosis, typhoid, malaria, and venereal disease. They spoke at churches at Creek Stand, Warrior Stand, and Magnolia.

Dr. Poindexter recently completed a health survey under supervision of the State Department of Health with the authority and approval of the U. S. Public Health Service, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the DeLamar Institute of Public Health, Columbia University. Dr. Poindexter served his internship in the John

Among others in the party were L. M. Steen, L. C. Green and Carver Campbell. Similar health tours have been made in Bullock and Wilcox Counties.

## NEGRO CLINIC STARTS NEW YEAR OF SERVICE

### Representative Huddleston Speaks At Anniversary Observance

Southside clinic for negroes started a new period of community service this week, after celebrating its second anniversary Sunday.

Rep. George Huddleston made the chief address on the occasion, contribution as a good citizen. Dr. J. G. Vance also spoke.

Fifty singers from Bethel Baptist church gave a program, and Bishop B. G. Shaw, negro minister, made a short talk.

The clinic at 2700 Ave. D offers medical attention to negroes who otherwise would have to do without



# NEGROES TAUGHT RULES OF HEALTH IN NEW PROGRAM

## Other Valuable Instruction Is Given As Members Of Own Race Lead In Work

Negroes in Tuscaloosa who before the depression did not understand the rules of health or of child care or the fundamentals of reading and writing, may as the result of this situation, learn about them through a relief program which is being started by members of their race, with the assistance of the county relief office.

Under the guidance of Miss Virginia Dobbins, county relief recreation director, the project is being worked out in the form of a negro community club with Valentine Jefferson as leader and Wilhelmina Ford and Laura O'Rourke as officers to assist her.

By using federal paid workers as well as volunteers the club plans ten objectives, and one is partially under way. They are to establish centers for recreation, cooking, sewing, music, a nursery, a kindergarten, a clinic, a charity ward at Stillman's Nursery Home, a Bible class and an adult opportunity school.

Meetings of negro women to discuss the work have been held each Monday afternoon since August 22 at the following places: First and second meetings, at Central school; third at C.M.E. church; fourth at Lily Baptist church; fifth at Cumberland Presbyterian church; sixth, at St. Paul's Baptist church and the next meeting will be held at Bryan Memorial church, September, 24 at 4 o'clock.

A nursery school has been in operation in Northport since June 19 with two negro girls, formerly school teachers, in charge. Thirty children from two to four years of age are enrolled. The school is closed for two weeks, however, and will open October 1. It is equipped with cooking facilities where the children's lunches are prepared, the relief office furnishing ten cents a day for each pupil. The children are cared for each day in a routine consisting of baths, feeding, sleeping and games.

Definite plans have been made to use several rooms at Stillman Institute for a kindergarten and a

clinic, while a charity ward with aas white persons die of tuberculosis and urged that all possible effort be concentrated on an efficient and adequate control program for both races. He said the Health Department was trying to do this by encouraging counties to erect small local sanatoria to care for their own needs, with the state participating in their upkeep.

Places for the other centers are also being sought at this time.

The negro people show great interest Valentine Jefferson said they attend the meetings called in their communities and show that they are anxious to learn these things so vital to their health and happiness. "It has been found" she said "that only one out of seven of our women sew. They know very little about the care of the sick in their homes, or how to prevent diseases or the proper methods of preparing food."

## NEGROES TOLD TO AID HEALTH WORK

### State Official Says Their Physical Well Being Is Vital To Public

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(P)—Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, Wednesday night assured several hundred Negro leaders from throughout Alabama that their physical well being was of vital concern to the entire state, and urged their cooperation with health authorities in approaching this problem.

Addressing the 1934 Tuskegee Negro conference, Dr. Baker pointed out that nearly 36 per cent of the state's population of 2,740,000 was composed of the Negro race, and declared that "certain it is that the health of so large a group is of vital concern to the state and should be given most serious concern by all."

Outlining the department's program of education and demonstration, Dr. Baker said that considered as a whole, "there is an excess of deaths and sickness" among Negroes as compared with the white population. This, he said, "presents a real problem calling for an attack on the causes, and for education, relief of poverty—said by some to be 'the direct disease'—and adjustment to new, congested and intensive modes of living."

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Dr. Baker said pellagra and typhoid fever each kills about twice as many Negroes as white people, social diseases are "10 times more frequent" among the colored race, and diseases of childhood also take a heavier toll.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal  
December 7, 1934

## NEGRO ASSURED OF HEALTH AIMS

### Dr. Baker Speaks at Tuskegee and Says Physical Well-Being Is Goal

TUSKEGEE, Dec. 6.—(P)—Dr. J. N. Baker, state health officer, last night assured several hundred negro leaders from throughout Alabama that their physical well being was of vital concern to the entire state, and urged their cooperation with health authorities in approaching this problem.

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"As the state's official responsible for the shaping of the broad health policies for such a large number," the health officer said, "I could ill afford to be unmindful or negligent of the peculiar health needs and problems presented by a group constituting 36 per cent of the whole."

"Every forward looking plan designed for the upbuilding of this great state must have due regard for the large colored content of our population which is steadily on the increase. Alabama's health department is fully alive to the necessity of giving due and proper regard to a basic principal of any broad health program which is that public health is for all the people—rich and poor, white and colored alike."

Outlining the department's program of education and demonstration, Dr. Baker said that consid-

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He presented statistics showing that three times as many negroes as white persons die of tuberculosis and urged that all possible effort be concentrated on an efficient and adequate control program for both races. He said the health department was trying to do this by encouraging counties to erect small local sanatoria to care for their own needs, with the state participating in their upkeep.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal  
December 6, 1934

## NEGRO HEALTH WORK STRESSED

### Tuskegee Conference Is Told Of Program By Health Officer

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Earlier the conference heard an address by Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Relief Administration.

Mr. Holt declared that "if there is a so-called 'Negro problem' in Ala-

bama today it is not so much a social as it is an economic problem." Others on the program later in the day included John H. Peach, legal advisor to Gov. B. M. Miller, and Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the institute.

"We are looking to Tuskegee Institute, cooperating with the other agencies of the state, for the leadership among their own people that will bring the Negro out of the slough of depression and the slough of despond," Mr. Holt said.

During the morning a meeting of the board of directors of the Alabama Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was held. Among the directors present were: Donald Comer, of Birmingham; Thad Holt, John H. Peach, Ray Crowe, A. P. Morgan, of Montgomery; L. N. Duncan, of Auburn; Dr. Moton, H. C. Ryding, of Birmingham, and W. A. Hartman, of Washington.

M. J. Miller, of Washington, and Algernon Blair, of Montgomery, the other board members, could not be present.



# Drive to Check Spread of Tuberculosis Must Employ Help of Colored Doctors and Nurses

The above pictures and "Death Map" show clearly that the worst breeding places for tuberculosis are in the congested Northwest sections in which colored people live. They live there not because they want to, but because the property owners and gougers have so fixed the high rents in this city as to force people of small incomes to live in the alleys and courts in order to have a roof over their heads.

No attempt is made to keep these houses in repair. No attempt is made to see that these courts and alleys are properly cleaned. No attempt is made to insist that these landlords provide these homes with proper toilets and baths as provided under our building regulations. In fact, there has been an apathy on the part of the city authorities because, perhaps, these dwellers are both poor and colored.

But now that it develops from a survey that the disease is spreading, we find much to do about it.

Why not abolish the alleys? Why not city-owned low rent housing centers for these poorly paid, large families? Why not condemn all the property, and let us pay for it in money rather than in human lives? All of it could be bought for a sum not more than the cost of one battle ship.

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, a student of public health, has written us as follows:

## The City's Efficiency

"Now that the tuberculosis situation in Washington is before us, I want to repeat some of the statements made by myself before various medical and social organizations, during the last ten years, especially as the problem affects the Negro citizens.

"The tuberculosis death rate in every large city is always influenced by its Negro population, and, at the same time, serves as an index to that city's efficiency in handling the problem.

"We, in Washington, cannot escape the fact that our tuberculosis death rate is alarmingly high, nor should we want to do so, but we certainly should do our utmost by getting down to the facts of the case, and strike positively at the focus.

"The susceptibility of the Negro to tuberculosis is admitted, but, in all fairness to him, we feel compelled to state that he is not susceptible because he is a Negro, but due to a combination of facts recognized today by all scientific public health workers.

"The Negro suffers from tuberculosis more than the white man, first, because his race is new to the disease, and the white race is old in it. In other words, the former is slowly developing an immunity to the disease, and the latter has already developed his immunity because of his long exposure thereto.

## Poverty and Ignorance

"Tuberculosis is a disease of poverty, ignorance and all the other crimes of social and economic maladjustment, which especially beset the Negro. Now add to these the lack of immunity, and we have the tragic picture which must command the attention of every humanitarian.

"If we are to wage a successful fight against tuberculosis in Washington, we must concentrate our efforts upon our colored citizens. Fighting tuberculosis today is not merely a fight against the germ which causes the disease, but indeed is rather a fight to lift the social and economic level of those most susceptible.

"In this fight the aid of intelligent Negro physicians, nurses and social workers must be enlisted and paid for. In other large cities this is being done with telling effect.

## Negro Physician Urged

"When, and if, the present Board of Health is re-organized, a Negro physician should be placed thereon to advise and direct activities touching the matter of health among the members of his race. Negro physicians, nurses and social workers should be employed in municipal clinics, and I am ready to guarantee that soon we shall note a marked improvement in our death rates.

"Two Negroes are members of our School Board to help direct the education of our children, and it is indeed just as logical to place Negroes in the new health set-up to preserve the health of our people.

"More money, more hospital beds, and more inter-racial co-op-

eration will do the job in a way to make our nation proud of the health record of its capital city."

## Holds New Clinic

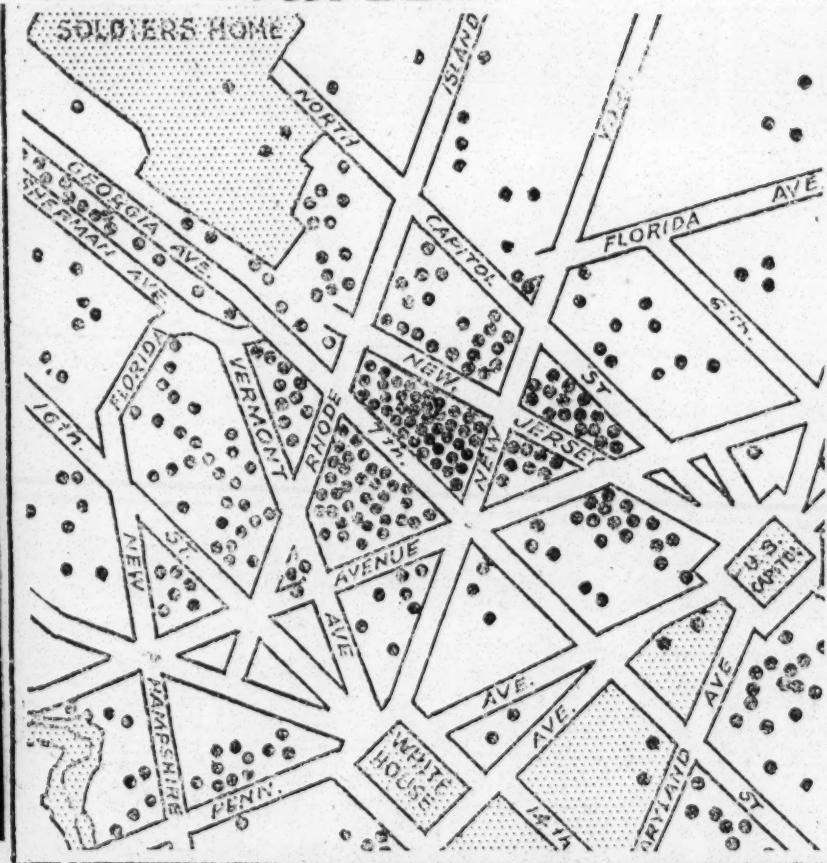


Dr. ALGERNON B. JACKSON, M.D., former head of the Public Health Service of Howard University, who this week became director of the Community Medical and Surgical Clinic, 213 Florida Avenue Northwest. The clinic will give special attention to the treatment of industrial accident cases.

**THOMPKINS NAMED MEMBER OF NEW HEALTH COUNCIL**  
Washington, D.C.

**Fourteen White Physicians, One Colored, to Study D. C. Problems**

Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds of the District of



**DEATH MAP**—This spot map released by the District Tuberculosis Association shows how tuberculosis breeds in the congested Second precinct where there are many squalid alley dwellings. Each dot on the map marks an address where a person died of tuberculosis last year.

At right—

**DISGRACE CITY**—Hundreds of hidden alleys and courts such as the one shown above are breeding places of tuberculosis. From these centers the disease is carried out into the residential districts.

Columbia, was named early this week on the newly established Health and Hospital Council. Dr. Health and Hospital Council. Dr. The Thompkins is the only colored physician on the board of 15.

According to Ross Garrett, organizer, recognized as the fore-runner for the government in any city where the government contemplates making a move of major importance, the council will study community needs and recommend steps to overcome them.

## Purpose Explained

In an interview with the Tribune Tuesday, Mr. Garrett said, "The council is merely an important piece of machinery to represent

the community needs and see that deficiencies are overcome economically, efficiently and promptly. The council will lend its entire representative influence toward attaining this end and the first example of this will become apparent soon. "The council," he further explained, "is about to release the results of a survey suggested by Elwood Street, director of public welfare, as to medical and dental care for the unemployed."

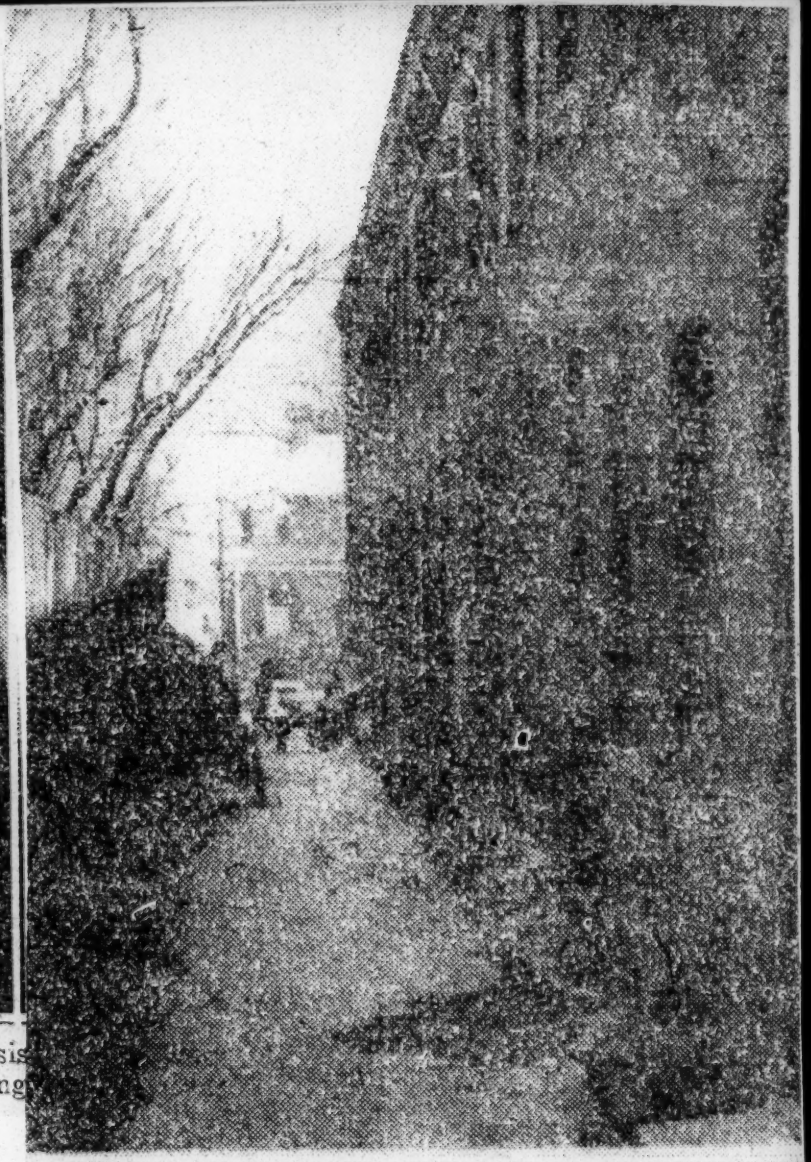


## Where Our People are Forced to Live



*Island  
4-19-34 Washington D.C.*

PLAGUE SPOT—Typical of the dank courts where the white plague is bred is the scene above. An increased staff of public health nurses is needed to seek out tuberculosis cases in such places and prevent the disease from spreading.



Courtesy of Washington Herald



Health-1934

Eustis, Fla., Region  
September 21, 1934**NEGRO DEATH RATE**

The tuberculosis death rate among negroes in Florida is more than four times as high as that among whites, figures available through the bureau of vital statistics of the State Board of Health reveal. The death rate among negroes is 156.2 and 36.5 among whites. The rate for the state as a whole is 71.5 and that for the country at large 63.

The high incidence of the disease among negroes is responsible for many of the cases among the whites, physicians declare. Negroes serving as cooks, laundresses, chauffeurs, butlers and in other capacities in close contact with white families spread this disease, it has been shown.

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Tuberculosis is preventable and curable if gotten in the early stages. The sale of Christmas seals in Florida supports much of the tuberculosis control program.

A Tuberculosis Board was appointed by Governor Sholtz, recently. Its function is to secure for Florida an institution for the care of its tuberculous. The Board is composed of W. T. Edwards, chairman, Jacksonville; Mrs. M. L. Stanley, Daytona Beach and Dr. J. Maxey Dell, Gainesville.

**GAINESVILLE, FLA.****NEWS**

AUG 7 1934

**THE TOLL OF TUBERCULOSIS  
IN FLORIDA**

Tuberculosis takes the lives of more men than women in Florida each year but women die earlier than the men, figures made public through the bureau of vital statistics, State Board of Health, show.

Approximately 500 women die of tuberculosis annually and approxi-

mately 600 men, the figures reveal. The increase in the number of deaths begins at 10 years of age with women and at 15 years of age for men.

The burden of school, followed by household duties and the responsibility of maternity are believed to have a bearing on the increased deaths among young women.

Tuberculosis takes a greater toll among negroes than among whites, the figures state. Approximately 400 whites die annually from tuberculosis in Florida while approximately 700 negroes succumb to the disease during the same period.

Lack of sanatorium facilities, making it impossible to segregate the carriers of the disease, is believed by authorities on tuberculosis, to be one of the leading causes of the high toll it takes in Florida each year.

Poor housing, nutrition and medical care among negroes are said to be factors in the incidence of this disease among this race. Those conditions coupled with the lack of facilities for separating the carrier from others in the household produces a spreading of the disease, it is said.

It was originally thought that the negro has a peculiar susceptibility for tuberculosis but authorities now declare that the facts do not support this contention.

Florida is one of the few states in the union having no facilities for caring for its tuberculosis. Alabama is the only other southern state without a state sanatorium. Alabama has several county sanatoria with a total of 260 beds and 150 at Tuskegee for negroes.



# Free Tonsil Clinic Arranged for Negroes

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat March 19, 1934. A free tonsil clinic the third to be sponsored by the Leon County Health unit in the interest of negro school children of Leon county, will open in Tallahassee today. The clinic will continue daily through Friday, the 23rd. Tonsils will be removed for a reasonable fee. Temporary beds will be supplied for those who need them. A staff of doctors and nurses will be in charge. The clinic will be held at the office of Dr. A. O. Campbell, local negro physician, who states the hours each day will be nine in the mornings until 12 o'clock noon.

Drs. W. S. Stevens, Quincy; J. H. Griffin, Brainbridge; and J. D. James, Thomasville, will assist Dr. Campbell with the operations. Drs. W. V. Jenkins, W. E. Allen, and W. A. Campbell of Tallahassee and Dr. M. L. Walton of Thomasville, will look after the dental work. Nurses I. O. McGreen of the county health unit and six other resident nurses will assist at the clinic.

Dade City, Fla., Banner March 30, 1934. is due to the deaths among negroes, Dr. Thompson's figures show. The white rate in Florida was 36.5 for 1932 as against 40.1 for 1931. This is an unusual drop Dr. Thompson says. On the other hand, he shows that the negro rate has increased from 134.0 in 1930, to 144.8 in 1931 and to 156.2 in 1932. "While the tuberculosis rates among the white population in Florida for the past three years appeared to follow the same downward trend as that of the United States as a whole," Dr. Thompson says, "there was a decided increase in the number of deaths from tuberculosis among the colored people of the state. Negro Health week will be observed throughout the country. April 1, to April 8, 1934.

## NEGROES GIVEN CLEANUP AWARDS

Spring clean up campaign inaugurated by negro citizens of DeLand, was most successful, according to Mayor A. C. Hatch, who at the request of those concerned, participated in the inspection which preceded the awarding of prizes this morning.

First prize went to the wife of M. G. Alexander; second prize to Edna Williams, third prize to Estella Martin.

So wholeheartedly had the clean up campaign been entered into that it was difficult to name the winners, it was reported. The drive was carried out under the auspices of St. Josephs Methodist Episcopal church.

## MIAMI, FLA. NEWS

APR 15 1934  
Diseases

When negroes were brought as slaves from tropical to temperate regions, they became highly susceptible to tuberculosis and other diseases common to the white man. After they were here a century or two they developed a partial immunity approaching that of the white race. Leprosy once was the dread disease of humanity. Now, by a system of isolation and individual treatment by oil from the eucalyptus tree, leprosy is rare and exists more as a medical curiosity than a grave danger. Cholera, bubonic plague and smallpox were the most dangerous diseases of the Middle Ages. The

Black Death, a form of plague, devastated Europe in the 14th century. Bubonic plague depopulated London in 1666. Smallpox was once so dread a disease that its very name was enough to start a panic. To the Turks we are indebted for smallpox vaccine, and since its general use smallpox has been reduced to the status of a secondary disease. Typhoid fever killed more men during the Spanish-American war than bullets. Sanitation and vaccine has all but obliterated it. Diphtheria and scarlet fever were once veritable nightmares for parents with small children. Inoculation and the use of anti-toxins have taken the terror out of them. Yellow fever, once the scourge of the tropics, has been controlled by draining the swamps where it breeds the mosquito, stegomyia, that causes it. By killing the anopheles mosquito malaria has been materially reduced. Yesterday the Lincoln High School held open house with visitors from both the colored and white races attending. From the first grade through the graduating class the main project, as demonstrated yesterday, is health, every one of the 900 students being grilled in the fundamental rudiments of the value of correct foods and diet.

Farm projects, Indian villages, Mexican streets and adobe houses, Japanese villages, a circus, Filipino village, had all been made with painstaking care by the students. Free hand drawing, illustrated booklets, dishes prepared by the cooking classes, garments made by the domestic science students, were on display. The senior class was preparing for annual class day by singing a group of old-fashioned melodies as only the colored folk can. An air of orderliness and harmony prevailed.

The majority of the teachers of the school, together with the principal, has been graduated from the A. and M. College at Tallahassee, or the negro institutions maintained in Alabama and Georgia. Due to the excessive number of students, the teachers in the first four grades, are working double shifts.

Medical science has rendered practically harmless many of the terrible diseases. But as the old ones are conquered new ones arise to take their places. In recent years diseases common to animals have spread to man. There is a parrot fever, rabbit fever, and now rat fever baffles physicians. Medical science can never cease its labors.

## Intensive Health Program Colored School Feature

Open House Held By Lincoln High School Reveals Wide Study in Correct Food Values.

The colored resident of tomorrow should be healthy, if the intensive health program now being conducted at the Lincoln High School is indicative of the future generation's physical state.

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## Board of Health To Fight Fever

TALLAHASSEE, July 27 — (AP) — The state board of health today was requested by Gov. Sholtz to take whatever steps are necessary for eradication of dengue fever reported in some negro sections of Miami.

The governor talked with Dr. Henry Hanson, state health officer, by telephone and received from him a statement that the fever is in mild form.

"I requested Dr. Hanson to proceed with steps necessary for eradication of the fever," the governor said.

Live Oak, Fla., Democrat September 7, 1934

## CLINIC DATES FOR COLORED SCHOOLS

Dr. H. A. McClure, state health officer stationed in this district, has announced the schedule for colored immunization clinics to be held in various colored schools throughout the county. Dr. McClure is anxious for small children to be given the advantage of immunization against contagious diseases. These clinics are being held in both the white and colored schools of the county in the health department's fight to reduce sickness.

All colored persons reporting at the places listed below will be

New Smyrna, Fla., News September 5, 1934

## Tuberculosis Death Rate Among Negroes Four Times Whites

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cians declare. Negroes serving Miami, Fla. Herald as cooks, laundresses, chauffeurs, butlers and in other capacities in close contact with white families spread this disease, it has been shown.

A program for the control of tuberculosis in Florida must include protection for colored as well as white, physicians declare, because only by segregating the carriers of this disease among both races, can it be controlled.

Tuberculosis is preventable and curable if gotten in the early stages, the health board states.

Mount Dora, Fla., Topic  
September 6, 1934

## Four Negroes Die Of Tuberculosis To One White Man

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A tuberculosis Board was appointed by Governor Sholtz, recently. Its function is to secure for Florida an institution for the care of its tuberculous. The Board is composed of W. T. Edwards, chairman, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. M. L. Stanley, Daytona Beach, and Dr. J. Maxey Doll, Gainesville.

Miami, Fla. Herald  
September 6, 1934

## INSANITATION MENACES HEALTH OF ALL MIAMI

Negro Section. Festering For Years In Conditions of Direst Squalor. Challenges Officials, Property Owners and Residents To See That Protective Laws Are Enforced.

Miami's negro section, quietly festering for years within a few blocks of the heart of the city, has become a menace to the health of all Miami. The condition can no longer be ignored. Miami is embracing an enemy who is vile.

Lax or no enforcement of sanitation laws, living conditions grounded in filth, evasion of building code requirements and the denial of city water and ordinary sanitary facilities by money grasping land owners, lack of ordinary refuse disposal facilities—these are among the leading creators of Miami's most serious menace.

Residents of the negro section are the creatures of this condition. They do little to help themselves, although there are leaders among them who are appealing to authorities for improvement.

Disease, invited and unrestrained in the negro section, would spread through the entire city if a check is not placed immediately on its fertile source.

The negro section rubs elbows with Miami. Negroes, employed throughout Metropolitan Miami as cooks, maids, wash women, domestics and gardeners are living in conditions of direst squalor. They report at their places of employment a few minutes after leaving the unhealthy living conditions to which they are subjected, inadequate housing and open violations of the city's health and building regulations being the rule in their home surroundings.

Dr. George N. MacDonell, public health director, realized the fomenting health menace when he halted the recent epidemic of dengue fever by ordering a cleanup in the negro section. Fifty men were put to work and from one block they hauled 32 truck loads of trash. Mosquitoes, carriers of the dengue fever germ, were found breeding by the millions in sinkholes of filth.

Typical examples of health conditions are given in a report filed with the city manager by the Greater Miami Negro Civic League of which K. L. Pharr is president.

At N. W. Fifteenth street and First place the league found sewers stopped up and at 428 N. W. Thirteenth street

the toilet pipe broken and flushings gushing into the yard between houses.

At N. W. First terrace and Fourth avenue all of the outdoor toilets for 16 "apartments" are out of working condition.

At 216 N. W. Ninth street toilets were found to be 150 feet distant—and regarded by tenants as too far to walk.

At 1445 N. W. Fifteenth street and adjacent houses four outdoor toilets are provided for 12 families.

No bathing facilities are provided. The drinking water supply for many of the houses is from shallow wells from which the water is sucked by hand pumps. Samples of water taken from some of these sources of supply are to be tested in the city laboratory.

While the advantages of city sewer connections and city water supply are made available to a majority of the inhabitants in the negro section some landlords refuse to go to the expense of making these connections investigators for the league reported. Two groups of four houses, each owned by a relative of a widely known Dade

county office holder, are cited as an example of this condition. These houses are in the 1600 block of N. W. Fifth place and 1,800 block of N. W. Fifth avenue. The pump at the rear of one of these houses and within a few feet of an outside toilet emitted worms in the water, tenants reported.

Garbage is thrown from the windows of the houses to lie where it falls—in the narrow passageways through which the children romp.

Waste water is flung out of the doors to seep into the sand, in which the playing children dig.

Trash and filth accumulate under the houses.

Windows and doors are unscreened. Dr. MacDonell now has three temporarily employed inspectors working in the negro section. He hopes to keep at least one of them in the area on a permanent basis.

Miami, Fla. Herald  
September 6, 1934

## BETTER SANITATION CAMPAIGN DESIRED

Chairman of Fact-Finding Committee Asks Co-operation of City Authorities, Landlords and Occupants of Tenement Structures To Alleviate Conditions Which Have Reached a Dangerous Stage

Co-operative effort by city authori-

ties, landlords and occupants of tenement houses can accomplish much toward immediate alleviation of sanitation conditions which have reached such dangerous proportions as to menace the health of the entire city.

This is the belief of Rev. John T. Culmer, pastor of St. Agnes Episcopal Church and chairman of the fact-finding committee of the Greater Miami Negro Civic League.

Transplanting of a part of the excess population now congested within a restricted area is an important part of any move aimed at an improvement of conditions, Rev. Culmer said.

"When I came to Miami 23 years ago there were 5,000 negroes living here," he said. "They just drifted to because there was some work offered by the railroad. There was no special housing provision for them and houses just sprung up."

"Since that time the negro population has increased to 28,000 persons. But notwithstanding this increase the territory to which they are restricted was expanded only two blocks from Twentieth street to Twenty-second street. Congestion was encouraged of course by conditions created by the 1925 real estate boom. The territorial expansion of the city as a whole is 98 per cent as compared with only two per cent in the negro area. There is no more room here for future expansion so necessary to take care of the future population which is bound to increase. We have a different type of population now than the floater type I first found here. If something is not done conditions caused primarily by congestion will be aggravated."

"Miami must clean up her back yard because if she don't the conditions tolerated there will spread to her front yard which she wants to keep clean for the winter visitors and tourist business so important to the growth of the city."

Steady growth in the negro population is indicated by school enrollments which increased by more than 1,000 pupils during the last four years, James A. Espy, principal of the Booker T. Washington school, said.

First month's enrollment was 3,592 pupils in 1930 and 4,634 in 1933, he said. A 300 per cent increase from 4,328 pupils in September, 1932, was reported for the past year.

"School enrollments are indicative of the growth in population of any area," he said. "This in our case is

especially true of the first month's enrollments which reflect the number of children of permanent residents."

"The enrollment in the negro schools of Miami during the past term was 5,031 pupils. The number of classrooms available for these children was 76. Therefore, the average number of children per class room during the past term was 66. This number represents a 50 per cent overcrowding and by the same token represents a need at present of at least 40 additional classrooms to meet Florida educational standards of 40 pupils per classroom. To say that a new site providing for about a dozen classrooms is not needed is wrong and prejudicial to the interests of this section."

Talbot Wegg, representative of the housing divisions of the public works administration, Washington, reported that he found 600 persons housed on an acre of land in the Miami negro section, whereas 175 persons is the maximum number regarded as consistent with modern ideas of sanitation and health. He said that he saw 15 shacks built on a single lot. Each shack of three rooms houses a family and Rev. Culmer's committee reported 12 persons living in one of the shacks. A rent of \$2.50 weekly is charged.

Mr. Wegg came to Miami to study the situation in connection with a proposed federal housing project tentatively suggested for location just outside of the city limits at N. W. Seventeenth avenue and Sixty-second street. Houses of fireproof construction and with space for lawns between them would be built and operated by the government acting in co-ordination with a municipality appointed advisory committee. Excess and worthless houses in the present negro section would be razed after the removal of part of the population to the proposed federal project on which possibly \$500,000 would be spent. The government is said to have only \$135,000,000 allocated for slum elimination projects throughout the country and New York and Chicago are seeking about \$100,000,000 of this.

Rev. Culmer declares that the Miami negro resident, if given an opportunity will take care of his living quarters. He said that he is using his church property as an ideal by keeping it in good condition and in a landscaped setting. He said that some results already are reflected in several houses owned by the negro occupants.



Health-1934

# Babies Now Have Better Chance To Live In Cities. Except In South

By BESS FURMAN

Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(AP)—The Census Bureau set off another blast today under the old idea that more country than city children survive beyond their first year; now it's the city child who is healthiest.

Backing up its statement with figures, the Bureau unfolded for the first time more:

provisional 1933 data to show 57.1 infant deaths per 1,000 population in cities of 10,000 or more, against 58.9 infant deaths per thousand in less populous areas.

This continues a four-year trend in the city's favor.

Prior to 1929, the year the depression struck, the urban infant mortality rate invariably exceeded the rural.

Since then, the rural has been in excess.

The trend of city children being healthier than country does not hold true for all parts of the nation, however. When studied by states the figures show country babies still displaying more vitality than city babies all through the South, and in much of the central and eastern section.

Whether the depression has had any effect on the infant death rate, country or city, is highly problematical. In a few places, such as the drouth-stricken Dakotas, hard times would seem to have been harder on country babies than city babies.

Miss Katharine Lenroot, acting chief of the children's bureau, said the general hypothesis is that city mothers probably have been reached to a greater extent by health education than country mothers have.

"Public health nurses and medical care are more available in the city," she added. "Many cities have made a definite campaign against infant mortality."

Whatever the cause, the change has been great. Back in 1918, 108 city babies per thousand died; as against only 94 country babies per thousand. Ten years later, the scales had nearly balanced—69 city; 68 country. The next year, they tilted the other way: 66 city; 69 country.

The provisional 1933 totals compiled today were:

942,935 births in cities of 10,000 population or more; 53,838 deaths under 1 year, or 57.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.

1,137,508 births in rest of country; 67,045 deaths under one year, or 58.9 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Arkansas gave country children their highest differential: 81.7 city deaths per 1,000 live births, against but 51.7 country deaths.

With Florida babies it was a toss up; 62.9 deaths per 1,000 live births both in cities of over 10,000 and outside them.

At the other end of the scale was Nevada. City areas showed but 45.8 deaths per 1,000 live births compared with 80.8

Out in Washington and Oregon where new infant mortality lows were established, city children had a slight edge.

Other States showing a decided survival balance in the city's favor were: California, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Infant mortality in cities of 10,000 or more:

	Dths.	Dths.	Dths.
	1 yr.	Per	1,000 births
U. S. ....	942,935	53,838	57.1
Alabama .....	10,856	882	83.3
Arkansas .....	3,156	258	81.7
Louisiana .....	12,655	1,049	92.9
Mississippi .....	4,248	338	79.6
Tennessee .....	12,523	1,147	91.6

Rural infant mortality:

	Dths.	Dths.	Dths.
	1 yr.	Per	1,000 births
U. S. ....	1,137,508	67,045	58.9
Alabama .....	48,752	2,983	61.2
Arkansas .....	32,642	1,688	51.7
Louisiana .....	27,093	1,736	64.1
Mississippi .....	40,026	2,480	62.0
Tennessee .....	37,625	2,326	61.8

## Pointed Words On Our Health Problem

OCCASIONALLY there comes to an editor's desk something to which any additional comment would be superfluous. Try as we might, nothing can be added which is more to the point or more enlightening than the item itself. Such a gift is ours this week, and we

present it to you without further ado. Dr. GEORGE W. BOWLES, of York, Pa., chairman of the advisory board of the National Negro Health Movement, in an address before the National Medical Association in Nashville, declared last week:

"A very definite responsibility devolves upon the Negro race to work against the 3 to 1 death rate of the members of the race from tuberculosis, as compared to deaths among the white race from the disease. . . . The tuberculosis death rate should and must demand our most serious thought, and while to a large measure we are not wholly responsible, nevertheless there devolves upon us a very serious, definite responsibility, and we cannot evade its consequences. The three major health problems of the American Negro can be classified in three groups—tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and infant mortality."

When he referred to the need of the race as a whole to unite and fight the disease of syphilis, Dr. BOWLES said: "Not in all the travels of human disease, is there as much unwarranted public reticence and prudery in the enlightenment of the public as to the true origin, prevention, and cure of a terrible human scourge, than is daily exhibited in the false modesty, the veil of secrecy that is thrown around venereal disease by the intelligent laity and the medical profession."



## 37 Cities Show Decreases In Negro Married Females For 1930

Norfolk reported the following percentages for males:

		NORFOLK, VIRGINIA							
Persons 15 years old and over		Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
		1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920	1930	1920
Males		33.8	36.2	58.7	57.2	6.3	5.8	1.1	0.8
Females		25.0	24.1	55.3	59.2	18.2	15.6	1.4	1.1

WASHINGTON — (U.S.) — The divorced females for this group of Bureau of the Census, announced cities were reported by Beaumont, that percent distribution by man-San Antonio, Dallas, and Houston, tal condition of the Negro popula-all in Texas, and Little Rock, Los tion 15 years old and over, by sex, Angeles, and Tulsa. Of the 53 for 1930 cities having 15,000 or cities, 46 showed an increase for more Negro inhabitants at the cen-divorced males, while 47 reported sus of 1930. For comparative pur-an increase for divorced females. poses data for 1920 are included. Miami and Mobile showed a de-

In 1930, Kansas City, Kan., re-crease in both divorced males and ported the highest percentage of females.

married males, Tulsa, widowed and Baltimore was among the thir- Beaumont, divorced males. Fourteen cities reporting a decrease females, Gary occupied first rank in the percentage of married in the percentage married Augus-males. The following cities re- ta with widowed and Beaumontported increases in the percentage with the highest percentage of di- of married males and creases in forced. the percentage of married fe-

Thirteen of the 53 cities reported males: Charleston, S. C.; Chicago, decreases in the percentage of Cleveland, and Winston-Salem married males, as compared with Boston with 38.2, Winston-Salem 37 cities for married females. At-with 36.2, and New York City with lanta, Birmingham, Charlotte, 35.3 percent of single males held Knoxville, Los Angeles, Macon, the highest rank among the cities Mobile, Montgomery, Nashville, reporting an increase in single Portsmouth, Va., and Savannah males. The ranking cities for showed decreased percentages for single females were Durham with both married males and females. 29.7, Winston-Salem with 29.1, Montgomery reported the high- and Columbia, S. C., with 29.2 per est percentage of decrease of mar-cent.

ried males during the ten year Additional data on the Negro period, and Dallas and Miami the population may be secured from highest increases. For married the Bureau of the Census, De- females the highest decreases were partment of Commerce, Washing- reported for Macon and Savannah, Ga., and the greatest percent in-crease for Washington, however, three of the New York City Bor-oughs, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, showed greater percent increase than did Washington.

Led by Tulsa and Fort Worth, widowed males increased in 36 of the 53 cities for which there is comparable data, and decreased in only 12, including Atlanta, Balti-more, Dallas, Los Angeles, Mont-gomery, Nashville, and New York. Widowed females increased in 31 of these cities and decreased in 16, including Atlanta, Baltimore, Cin-cinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Tampa and Washing-ton.

The greatest increase in the per-cent of both divorced males and females was reported for Beau-mont, Texas. Cities reporting the highest percentage of divorced males were, in the order named, Beaumont, Houston, San Antonio and Tulsa.

The highest percentage of di-

## KNOXVILLE, TENN. JOURNAL

### FEB 25 1934 Safeguards against Tuberculosis

That a saving diet against tu-berculosis consists of vegetables and milk is the plea for such pre-ventive food regime recently made by Dr. Benjamin Goldberg of Chicago before the annual meeting of Tubercular Clinics of New York.

Dr. Goldberg, well known specialist in heart and lung troubles, contends that proper

diet is the most important of all preventives of the white plague, once the scourge of civilization.

Half the people of this country, he says, have tuberculosis infec-tion, but may never know it, if their diet is good.

By way of proof of his conten-tion, he cites the native-born Irish, the Scandanavians, the In-dians, and the Negroes as victims of severe types of tuberculosis, particularly the last two peoples mentioned, while Jews and Ital-ians show the greatest power of resistance.

By way of explanation, he says:

"The native-born Irish, sub-sist to a large extent upon meat, which is mostly pork, and on considerable carbo-hydrates, largely potatoes.

"The Scandanavian group in certain parts of North Sweden and Norway also eat potatoes in excess, and take practically no green vegetables and little milk or milk products.

"The Indians eat large quan-tities of jerked beef and much carbohydrates in the form of cereal and grains. They use practically no dairy products.

"The Negro's diet embraces much pork, and also hominy maize and rice; lard and oleo-margarine; and white bread and potatoes."

Speaking of the health of the people of our own country as a whole, Dr. Goldberg expresses it as his belief that it has never been as good in any time of our history.

His statement to this effect con-firms the report of physicians and health officers all over the country, no less than here in Knoxville, thus speaking a hope-ful word of the staying qualities of the national character, both physical and spiritual, under ter-rible test.

## INDIANAPOLIS, IND. NEWS

### FEB 26 1934 DISEASE AND DIET

In a recent address to a conference of tuberculosis workers in New York, Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, associate professor of medicine at the Univer-sity of Illinois, emphasized again the importance of food in combatting disease. He denied that certain races were more likely to contract tubercu-losis than others, asserting that the racial mortality figures are due chief-ly to the diet of such groups. Dr. Goldberg's observations indicate that tuberculosis takes its greatest toll among Indians, Negroes, native-bor- Irish and Scandinavians; Jews and Italians have the highest resistance.

He says:

Considering the Negro, we find his diet consists of meat, which is almost entirely pork; cereals such as hom-iny, maize, rice, grits, etc.; lard and oleomargarine and white bread and potatoes. This race, which has an incidence of six deaths from tuber-culosis to one white death from that disease, also, in the public hospitals and clinics of our city, has an in-cidence of approximately six children with rickets to one white child with the disease. The native-born Irish subsist to a large extent upon meat, which is also pork, and on consider-able amounts of carbohydrates, largely in the form of potatoes. In-dians of the United States eat large quantities of jerked beef, which is dried, and partake of much carbo-hydrates in the form of cereal, grains, etc. They use practically no dairy products, butter and milk being an almost unknown food.

To build up resistance against tu-berculosis, Dr. Goldberg recommends a diet that would appal any one who was trying to reduce. Studies of tu-berculosis have shown a sharp rise among girls and women who starved themselves to remain slender. The Goldberg diet includes thick soups, boiled or broiled fish, lean meat, liv-er and poultry; all vegetables and es-pecially carrots, lettuce, celery, cab-bage, cauliflower, string beans, green peas, beets, asparagus, spinach and tomatoes; mild varieties of cheese; cream and egg desserts; fruits and fruit juices; whole wheat bread;

plenty of butter and regular doses of cod liver oil; cream, cocoa, milk, wa-ter and tomato juice as drinks; eggs in all forms except fried, and fine-grain cereals, well cooked. This, he says, will provide sufficient resist-ance to make the ordinary person

immune, and it is his belief that if followed regularly by the races show-ing a high tuberculosis rate, their per-capita mortality soon would be as low as that of any other group.

Dawson, Ga., News

July 5, 1934

### NEGRO RACE DYING OUT.

From the Sylvester Local.

Is the negro race slowly dying out? We might seriously consider that ques-tion when we take a look at the death re-ports for Worth county for May. For that month the report discloses that ten infants died out of a total of 20 born. A high rate of infant deaths among the colored people is noticeable each month, especially for the past year. The negro race has made remarkable progress since

his emancipation in every line, it would seem, except in the matter of health. Here is a question to which the leaders of the race should give serious attention.



## NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ITEM

MAR 12 1934

### Longevity Figures Contain Some Surprises

LOUIS I. DUBLIN, in The AMERICAN MAGAZINE

HOW does the life expectation in other countries compare with ours? In England and Holland it is about the same. In Sweden and Denmark it is a year longer than ours. In Germany it is a little shorter than ours, but Germany is making excellent progress, and if she succeeds in cutting down infant mortality she may catch up with us and even pass us in a few years. The Latin countries do not fare so well. The expectation in France is two and a half years less than ours and in Italy about six and a half years less. In Russia the average life was extremely short under the old regime, but marked improvement is being shown. The latest life tables available (1925-1926) show an expectation of forty-five years in the Ukraine region. The Soviet Government is working hard to improve sanitary conditions.

In Asia life is shockingly cheap, in India and China it is estimated that the average person lives less than thirty years—less than our ancestors lived in Revolutionary times. This does not mean that no Asiatics live to a ripe old age. But there are so many who succumb in infancy and in youth that the average is brought down.

The finest longevity records of all are found in far-away New Zealand. There the average life for men is sixty-five and for women sixty-eight, nearly six years better than in America.

In America racial background produces striking differences in longevity among the several racial groups in our population. The Negroes, for example, have an expectation of only forty-eight years—thirteen less than the average for the population as a whole.

Among the whites there are likewise sharp differences resulting from different racial backgrounds. Native-born whites here in the United States, as a rule, have the longest expectation. One striking exception is the Jews. Although many of them are newcomers in America and must live under adverse circumstances, with poor housing and long working hours, they show the best average length of life of any group in this country.

The foreign-born in America reflect the expectation of life in their respective native countries, but there are some surprising discrepancies. The Italians, though often living under difficult conditions, do much better here than in their own country. The Germans and the Irish, on the other hand, do not, as a rule, live as long in America as their brothers in their native lands.

The German immigrants have an expectation of about three and a half years less for the men and one and a half years less for the women than the average prevailing in America.

The Irish immigrants have the shortest expectation of any of the major foreign-born groups in America. Among all these people the women outlive the men. Statistics show that from 105 to 106 males are born for every 10 females. But as they grow older the higher death rate of the males equalizes this in spite of the heavier male immigration. Very old people are predominantly women. There seems to be no question that women are better organized physically than men. Also, women enjoy greater protection and, despite the hazards of child bearing, lead lives which are less physically exhausting.

*Detroit Medical News  
Detroit Mich.*

MAR 5 1934

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Week Ending February 24, 1934

Henry F. Vaughan, Dr. P. H., Commissioner of Health of Detroit

### Tuberculosis Deaths and Death Rates Per 100,000 White and Colored Population

The death rate from tuberculosis in Detroit has had a rapid decline since 1924 but the decline has accelerated markedly since it has been possible to hospitalize all patients as soon as they have been discovered. It has been possible to hospitalize patients immediately since 1932. The following table indicates the number of deaths by years among the white and colored population:

	WHITE		COLORED		Total	Rate
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate		
1923	823	83.7	180	272	1,003	95.5
1924	905	85.8	230	312	1,135	100.4
1925	837	72.0	291	355	1,128	90.4
1926	903	75.0	308	353	1,211	93.5
1927	869	70.0	351	380	1,220	91.4
1928	873	68.2	437	447	1,310	95.1
1929	875	66.0	454	441	1,329	93.9
1930	829	57.3	481	407	1,310	82.7
1931	729	51.7	396	338	1,125	73.8
1932	695	50.3	357	312	1,052	70.3
1933	653	47.8	337	297	990	66.7

The question sometimes arises as to whether or not the number of deaths from tuberculosis of persons who came from outside of Detroit may not more than offset the deaths of residents of Detroit elsewhere. Since 1930 a record has been kept of the number of Detroiters dying elsewhere and those dying in Detroit who came from out of the city. It is found that during these four years there were 385 non-resident deaths recorded in Detroit and 375 resident Detroiters who died elsewhere, so that apparently our records are not vitiated by an increase of deaths from tuberculosis of patients who come from elsewhere.

## Current Disease Statistics

The cases and deaths from certain communicable diseases for the week ending February 24, 1934, as well as the norm, are as follows:

	Cases	Norm	Deaths
Scarlet fever	144	148	0
Diphtheria	11	23	0
Smallpox	0	2	0
Tuberculosis	42	62	19
Pneumonia	112	129	41
Measles	13	68	0
Typhoid fever	0	0	0
Whooping cough	93	89	1
Gonorrhea	64	69	0
Syphilis	43	60	0

Total communicable disease cases reported: 700.

COMMISSIONER.

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It will be further noted that the death rate of colored people has decreased rapidly since 1930 due to more adequate facilities for caring for them as soon as the diagnosis is made. It is further shown that the combined death rates have been much more rapid since more adequate hospitalization was provided in 1929, than was the decrease during the previous five years.



Health-1934

#### SHE HATES TO DIE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

On Thursday I saw a Negro woman with cancer of the breast. She is the mother of six children and her husband is the only wage earner in the family. He makes fifty cents per day. The family lives in a neighboring county where there is no county or city hospital, and the county does not have a poor fund to pay for hospital charges in other counties. It is an old, old story in Georgia, a story I have told over and over again.

This woman has a fairly advanced cancer of the breast. Absolutely the only hope to save her life is through a radical and prompt operation. She will have to remain in the hospital for eight or ten days at the least. Her hospital bill will be approximately fifty dollars. The county relief committee in that county has overspent the allowance for medical attention. We doctors are perfectly willing to take care of the surgical work but we can not afford to also pay the hospital bill of fifty dollars. Contributions to pay this hospital bill will be gladly received by me and by Charlie Newton at the First National bank. The woman wishes to have her operation. She says that she hates to die.

DR. C. C. HARROLD.

Macon, Doctors Building.

#### YEARLY HEALTH RECORD

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT, SAVANNAH, GA., 1934

Population	White	47,958	Colored	38,955	Total	85,973
General Death Rates per 1,000 population						
Death rate, resident, natural causes				9.2	20.5	14.3
Death rate, accidents, homicides, suicides				1.30	1.62	1.44
Resident death rate				10.1	21.8	15.4
Total death rate, including non-residents				13.0	23.9	17.9
Death rate of non-residents				2.89	2.08	2.52
<b>Birth Rates</b>						
Live birth rate, per 1,000 population				17.0	19.8	18.3
Stillbirth rate, per 100 live births				3.4	12.2	7.7
Total birth rate, including stillbirths				17.6	22.3	19.7

#### Special Death Rates

Infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	48.6	82.8	65.4
Death rate of mothers, per 1,000 live births	2.49	24.6	13.3
Death rate, tetanus of newborn per 100,000 pop'n	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death rate, prematurity, per 100,000 pop'n	31.9	51.3	40.7

#### MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY; DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION

Diseases	Resident	White	Colored	Total	Rate
Pulmonary T. B.	170	5	67	72	83.7
Influenza LaGrippe	1,635	11	28	39	45.4
Syphilis	2,034	1	21	22	25.6
Pellagra (not commu.)	60	1	20	21	24.4
Diphtheria	44	0	0	0	0.0
Brill's Fever	103	3	0	3	3.5
Whooping Cough	47	0	0	0	0.0
Measles	42	0	0	0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	47	0	0	0	0.0
Typhoid Fever	23	1	1	2	2.3

Malarial Fever	185	1	0	1	1.2
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0.0
Infantile Paralysis	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pneumonia all forms	178	25	57	82	95.4

#### HEALTH NOTES

The death rates for tuberculosis, syphilis, pellagra, diphtheria, whooping cough, scarlet fever, typhoid fever and pneumonia decreased during the year. The death rate for influenza, Brill's fever and Malarial fever increased slightly.

Yours for health,

VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.

Health Officer

#### YEARLY HEALTH RECORD

Health Department, Savannah, Ga.

#### VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1933

	White	Negro	Total
Resident deaths, natural causes	434	798	1,232
Deaths, external causes, residents	40	51	91
Deaths, external causes including non-residents	61	63	124
Total, exclusive stillbirths	610	930	1,540
Non-resident deaths included in total	136	81	217
Resident deaths	474	849	1,323
Deaths, infants under one year of age	39	64	103
Deaths due to premature births	15	20	35
Deaths from puerperal causes	2	19	21
Deaths from tetanus of newborn	0	0	0
City live births reported	802	773	1,575
City stillbirths reported	27	24	51
Total births reported	829	897	1,696

#### EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1933

Diseases	Cases		Non Resident Deaths		Resident and Non-Resident Cases		Total Deaths		Total	
	W	C	W	C	W	C	Ca.	W	C	D
Brill's Fever	2	0	1	0	91	13	104	3	0	4
Diphtheria	1	0	0	0	42	3	45	0	0	0
Influenza	16	7	5	4	1,024	634	1,658	16	32	48
Malarial Fever	63	6	4	1	220	34	254	5	1	6
Pellagra	2	1	0	1	22	41	63	1	21	22
Pulmonary T. B.	9	7	4	5	62	124	186	9	72	81
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	47	0	47	0	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syphilis	62	120	2	7	450	1,766	2,216	3	28	31
Typhoid Fever	4	4	1	1	19	17	36	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	1	0	1	0	42	6	48	1	0	1

There were 43 deaths from lobar pneumonia, and 49 from bronchopneumonia.

#### HEALTH NOTES

Syphilis leads the list of diseases with 2,216 cases and 31 deaths. This does not include 877 clinic cases.

Yours for health,

VICTOR H. BASSETT, M. D.

Health Officer

## MIDWIVES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

### CITY HEALTH OFFICER PRESENTS CERTIFICATES.

The annual exercises of the Chatham County Midwives was held at the First A. B. Church June 28 at 4 p. m. at which time several midwives received their annual certificates to practice midwifery.

Miss Dorothy Treackle, county nurse, and supervisor of this particular work was present and opened the meeting by telling of the monthly training given these health assistants, several of whom had attended every monthly meeting and passed each inspection. She presented Dr. V. H. Bassett, health officer, who presented the certificates. Father McGlohon, who has never missed an annual meeting, addressed the gathered midwives and their friends, white and colored. He encouraged and praised the workers. Miss Treackle then turned the meeting over to Midwife Camilla Morrell who acted as mistress of ceremonies of the following program:

Opening song, "Holy, Holy Holy." The Midwives' Prayer in unison. The Midwives Creed, Mrs. Ellen Southward.

"The History of the Organization," Mrs. Mary Lou Irvin. Duet, Miss Anna Duncan and one other.

Recitation, Nathalie Williams. Paper, Miss Aline Moody. Dialogue, Duncan boys. Recitation, Miss Margaret Lewis. Paper, Mrs. Ella Southward. Reading, Mrs. Gertrude Pratt. Recitation, Miss Melissa Lewis. Prayer, Mrs. Ruth Cuyler. Solo, Miss Lucile Cooper.

After the exercises ice cream was served to all.



Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite

July 12, 1934

## NEGRO RACE DYING OUT.

From the Sylvester Local.

Is the negro race slowly dying out? We might seriously consider that question when we take a look at the death reports from Worth county for May. For that month the report discloses that ten infants died out of a total of 20 born. A high rate of infant deaths among the colored people is noticeable each month, especially for the past year. The negro race has made remarkable progress since emancipation in every line, it would seem, except in the matter of health. Here is a question to which the leaders of the race should give serious attention.

Savannah, Ga. Press

October 17, 1934

## COLORED EYE CLINIC AT GEORGIA INFIRMARY

Dr. Julian F. Chisholm, Jr.,  
Is Organizing Work.

An eye clinic for colored persons is being organized at the Georgia Infirmary by Dr. Julian F. Chisholm, Jr., who specializes in eye work only.

The clinic is being formed primarily to treat the acute eye conditions as sore eyes, pink eyes, ulcers, etc., which have heretofore been neglected because of the lack of an institution to which to refer the patients. It is hoped to be able to prevent some of the cases of blindness resulting from glaucoma, cataracts, atrophy of optic nerves and other causes. The clinic is not organized primarily for refraction, that is to prescribe glasses, as at present it has no equipment for this work.

The clinic will begin next week and will be open two mornings a week, Monday and Wednesday, from 9 to 10 o'clock. All patients are required to be at the infirmary between 8:30 and 9 o'clock, and the number of new cases will be limited to six a day. Only cases found to be worthy after investigation will be admitted to the clinic.

The clinic is starting without funds, and for this reason it will be necessary to charge 25 cents a visit. This money will go towards buying the necessary equipment, except a small part which will be used in aiding patients in purchasing glasses. Arrangements have been made to obtain them at wholesale prices in limited numbers. The work will fill a long felt need in the community, it is stated, and those who would like to contribute a small amount toward the funds needed to carry it on or who are in a position to supply equipment are invited to do so. Dr. Chisholm would be glad to discuss the matter with anyone who will make an appointment with him.

## Monroe Students Given Day for Perfect Teeth

MONROE, Ga., Nov. 21. — As a reward for having their teeth put in perfect condition since school opened in September the 875 white children in the Monroe public schools were given an extra holiday before Thanksgiving. Superintendent of Schools L. Haskew announced today.

This is the third consecutive year the Monroe schools have achieved this remarkable record, Haskew said.



Health - 1934

## CHICAGO, ILL. NEWS

# MAR 30 1934 NEGRO HEALTH GOAL OF DRIVE LAUNCHED HERE

## Progress of Race in Medical Practice and Hygiene Cited.

BY FRANK L. HAYES.

"Deaths from some of the diseases which have caused high mortality among Negroes of Chicago during recent years are now on the decline," said H. R. Crawford of the Wabash avenue department Y. M. C. A., who is secretary of the 1934 health education council. "Health centers are crowded by Negro citizens seeking information and service."

A baby contest is one of the items of an intensive health program the council will set in motion on Monday. Dr. J. H. Howard, representing the Cook County Physicians Association, is chairman of the council and Dr. Charles M. Thompson, president of the Lincoln Dental Society, vice-chairman.

### Founded by Negro Leader.

This program is part of a nationwide movement founded years ago by Booker T. Washington. Negroes' brains and leadership and Negro advancement in scientific medical practice, education and research plus the public health information diffused by Negroes through this movement, are credited with substantial accomplishments, including increased reliance among the underprivileged on good doctors rather than on the occasional old-fashioned

sellers of spirit weed and John the Conqueror herb-medicines, for example.

The baby contest will be conducted at the health headquarters at the Wabash avenue department Y. M. C. A. on April 4 and 5 from 2 to 6 p. m. Babies 1, 2 and 3 years of age will be accepted and each will receive a thorough physical examination.

### Bundesen to Speak.

The opening meeting Monday at 8 p. m. will be addressed by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, health commissioner of Chicago, and by Dr. Robert H. Beverley, a district superintendent of the state department of health. Dr. Beverley was among the first Negro physicians to be assigned to an important office in that department.

At the opening meeting there will be music by the Olivet choir and by the jubilee singers of Armour & Co. as well as other musicians.

## Mrs. Florence Williams On Staff of T. B. Institution

Mrs. Florence C. Williams, recently a member of the White House Conference Commission on the Race child, and more recently supervisor of Race work for the Arkansas Tuberculosis association, will continue her work in Race health for the Chicago Tuberculosis institute in Chicago and Cook County beginning this fall.

A graduate of Columbia university, Mrs. Williams is well qualified to fill the position at the institute.

### Has War Record

She was director of health education for Negroes, North Carolina State Board of Health, for nine years and served 21 months with the Y. M. C. A. under the A. E. F. in Europe during the World War. Mrs. Williams was sent to Belgium in 1926 by the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York City as a consultant delegate in health education for a conference on Christian education for Africa, called by the International Board of Missions of the M. E. church.

More recently she was a member of the White House Conference on Health and Education, member of

the conference called by President Hoover on Housing for Race people, and also a member of the health committee of the conference called by the U. S. Commission of Education on elementary education for the Race in June 1934.

For nine years she was director of health education for the Race for the Arkansas Tuberculosis association and director for five years of the department of health education at Arkansas State college, which program was partly under the Arkansas Tuberculosis association and the Arkansas State Department of Education.

One of Mrs. Williams' prize possessions is a letter from General Pershing, expressing appreciation of her work among the Race soldiers during her service overseas.

"We are extremely fortunate," says Mrs. Theodore B. Sachs, "in acquiring the services of one so well fitted to the difficult problems here

in Chicago. Mrs. Williams comes with the best recommendations as one of the seventeen outstanding Negroes of the nation."

Mrs. Williams will assume full charge of the new department, "Negro Health Work," recently developed by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute. One of the first duties will be to prepare a Race health program similar to the Arkansas and North Carolina campaign that proved so successful.



Health - 1934

Lexington, Ky., Leader

April 12, 1934

#### **TUBERCULOSIS AMONG NEGROES**

It is conservatively estimated that 10 per cent of the Negro citizens of Fayette county are tuberculous. That means that 1,500 persons are infected. At least 50 per cent of these are so actively infected that they constitute a threat to the well-being of their families and to the community as a whole.

The death rate among Negroes is three times as high as among white people. Yet there is no place in the state where Negro tuberculosis patients requiring hospital treatment and segregation can be cared for.

In the Julius Marks Sanatorium 16 beds in an open pavillion are set apart for Negro patients. Those confined there represent but a small fraction of the number needing attention. They must eat their meals in the winter in a building entirely open on one side, exposed to the most severe weather at times. There are no facilities for bed baths.

As The Lexington Leader has repeatedly pointed out, what is needed is a building of not less than 25 beds for Negro patients. The fiscal court should give this matter the most serious consideration. Philanthropic persons should be urged to make contributions toward a fund for the purpose of equipping such a building. There is a small sum of \$630 which has been given as the nucleus of such a fund.

The community should be interested in this project if only as a means of safeguarding its health. Persons actively infected with tuberculosis who move about the streets at will, use the street cars, work in the homes of the people, and spread the disease in their own neighborhoods as well as in all parts of the city, are a menace to the public health.

Segregation and treatment is indicated for all such, whether of the white or the Negro race. The Julius Marks Sanatorium is one of the best managed and most useful institutions in the state. But its operation practically benefits only white people. There should be no such discrimination. A new and modern building should by all means be constructed for the purpose of caring for those Negro citizens who need hospital care, many of whom can be saved and restored to usefulness.



Health - 1934

New Orleans, La., Item  
September 30, 1934

## 4 To Attend Health Meet

Four delegates from New Orleans will attend the Southern Tuberculosis conference to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, October 10-12, according to Mrs. John M. McBryde, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis and Public Health association of Louisiana. They are Dr. Joseph A. O'Hara, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, who will talk on "Observations on Survey of Tuberculosis in Louisiana," at the conference; Dr. W. H. Seeman, president of the Louisiana association, whose subject will be "A Discussion on the Race Factor in Tuberculosis with Special Reference to the Negro;" Dr. W. H. Perkins, of the Tulane Medical school, who will discuss the "Early Manifestations of Tuberculosis in Children," and Mrs. McBryde, who will talk on "Negro Co-operation in the Seal Sale."

Fifteen million Christmas seals have just arrived to be distributed in Louisiana during the holiday season, according to Mrs. McBryde. The seals are the size of postage stamps and carry a double barred cross.

### Picture Of First Sanitarium

The stamp design this year is a picture of the first sanitarium in America, built at Lake Saranac by Dr. Livingston Trudeau, a pioneer in tuberculosis work. Pamphlets and stamps are being mailed to committees in 33 parishes, where seal sales are conducted. To stimulate interest in the work, a state-wide health essay contest among high schools will be held next month.

The health educational campaign conducted by the association as a continuous part of its program stresses "early diagnosis campaigns." Many lives that would otherwise be lost are saved by detection and treatment during the early stages of tuberculosis. Last year in New Orleans 2025 children were given the tuberculin test in four schools. Of this number, 455 showed a positive reaction, and upon X-ray examination, were diagnosed as tubercular, according to Miss Marietta Rocquet, executive secretary of the Tuberculosis committee of New Orleans. The ill children were given treatment appropriate to their condition.

### Plea For Seal Sale

A plea for support of the seal sale campaign was made by both

city and state committees, as all funds for the work derive from the seal sale. Miss Rocquet said the organization hopes to extend the tuberculin testing to other schools if revenues from the sale permit.

The executive committee of the National Tuberculosis association will meet during the Knoxville conference, and decide then on a meeting place for the 1936 national convention. The New Orleans committee and the state association have invited the national association to meet in New Orleans.

Louisiana

Health - 1934

## KANSAS CITY, MO. STAR

APR 10 1934

### Health a Community Problem.

Negro leaders of Kansas City are to be commended for the interest they have been showing in national observance of a period devoted to betterment of the health conditions of their race. They realize that a preliminary task of public education is a necessity to the improvement desired and that it must not be confined to their own people alone. For health is a matter of community concern.

The prevalence of insanitary conditions and of disease in one part of a city inevitably has its relation to the welfare of every other part. Kansas City's health problem, as is being repeatedly emphasized this month, is confined to no one race or section of the city, but is a challenge to every resident and area.

The improvement in the city's health conditions in recent years has been shared by the Negro race. Negro hospital and other health facilities here are far ahead of what they were a dozen years ago. In general, as was said here by Dr. M. O. Bousfield of Chicago at the beginning of Negro health week, "the Negro deserves a lot of credit for what he has been able to do." It might be added that he also deserves credit for the co-operation he has been able to secure in the matter of health effort. But for the one part of this city's population as for all of it, the advancement of public health is a continuing obligation. The progress already made affords a basis for the needed further achievement.



Jackson, Miss. Ledger  
June 23, 1934

### **White People Also Interested**

#### **In Proposed Negro Health Center**

Dr. W. E. Noblin announces encouraging progress in the organization of a Hinds County Negro Health Center, to be operated as an eleemosynary institution on a non-profit basis but not as a charity organization.

The plan calls for use of field work in educating the colored people regarding health and hygiene, and will provide hospitalization and outdoor clinic services.

The announcement of progress made, that this proposed negro Health Center nears a reality, is of interest to our white people also. They have a personal and vital concern in any move to improve health conditions among the negroes, to teach them hygienic living, to lower their disease rate.

There are so many contacts between the races in this city and county that the health of one must inevitably affect the health of the other. Just as contagious diseases, if unchecked among the colored people, will surely infect white people, so the diseases bred of improper living conditions and habits are carried into white sections and families.

Anything that materially reduces sickness and death among our colored people will also reduce sickness and death among the whites.

This is obvious. And it is why the white people of this city and county have a vital interest in this proposal and should cheerfully co-operate to bring it about.



Health-1934

New Jersey

**ELIZABETH, N. J.**  
**JOURNAL**

**JUL 7 1934**

**Is This the Answer?**

The death rate from tuberculosis among negroes is four times as great in this county as among whites. Those who are interested, as all are interested, may find an answer to the question why in an article on housing conditions among negroes, published to-day in the *Elizabeth Daily Journal*.

Facts regarding the death rate from tuberculosis among negroes of our population raise many questions. What about the cost? Society is bound to give proper attention to the victims of the disease. What is the cost of giving such attention as our civilization demands to victims of tuberculosis among negroes, as compared with the cost of doing something adequate to prevent such a record of disease and death?

We think of our city as a well-administered city in matters of charity, emergency relief, social welfare and good health. Yet this community faces an indictment of its incapacity to solve the housing problem for negroes in the facts the article contains. Perhaps there are other communities in Union County, moreover, that have come a long way short of solving the problem of housing, health, social education and social welfare among negroes. Perhaps the housing survey, to be conducted by the New Jersey Housing Authority, will reveal conditions in other communities, as well as Elizabeth, that cry to high heaven for correction.

Are negroes themselves neglectful of sanitation? Are they too willing to put up with housing and living conditions that would be the despair of whites? Those who have done something constructive in helping to promote better living conditions have said that negroes respond quickly and appreciatively to such efforts.

There are some conditions that have added to the negro problems in our Northern communities. There was an influx of negroes from the rural sections of the South in the days of prosperity. The plantation negro was not well equipped for city life. It is true, also, that the negro has not been given the chance of

whites in our industrial life. He is likely to be the last one hired, and the first to be fired. Putting it baldly, but truthfully, he has been forced to live, because of his lack of employment and means, in the oldest, worst-equipped of habitations in the more archaic sections of our cities. He has lived under conditions that would have made anarchists of whites under like circumstances.

The conditions in this city plainly call for remedy. They are an indication of a lack of humaneness. Moreover, they are a menace to the city. A tuberculosis death rate that is high among negroes, is likely to mean an altogether too high death rate from the disease among whites. The child of the home where tuberculosis has fastened its grip sits alongside your child and mine in the schools.

There is a chance to do a constructive work on the part of the community, the State and the Federal Government in cleaning out these deadly slums, their misery, their deadly blight of hopelessness, their menace and peril and give these families of negro citizens a chance.



**General Belief of Prevalence of  
Tuberculosis Among Negroes Is  
Disproved By Health Commissioner**

More than 500 cases of unsuspected cases of tuberculosis have been discovered among the unemployed adults of the city, according to figures given out last week by Health Commissioner John L. Rice in launching an intensive X-ray study in the upper West side. And the surprise in the discovery is that

the disease has been found to be persons of all ages, of whom 4806 more prevalent among the white residents, the general belief being that the colored groups ranked highest in lung affections.

The chest diagnostic survey was made possible through a grant by the State Temporary Relief Administration and is the third section of the series. The next study will be made among the unemployed in the lower section of the West Side. The present survey is being conducted in the old Vanderbilt Clinic, 15 Amsterdam avenue, and is under the supervision of Dr. Margaret Witter Barnard, director of District Health Administration, Dept. of Health, who was instrumental in having the tuberculosis survey launched when she was medical director of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration.

Approximately 5000 persons from overwhelmingly colored Harlem district of ten years up are to be X-tracted. As a matter of fact 304 de-  
 layed in the present study in the up-finite cases of tuberculosis were  
 per West Side. When that total has found in Red Hook, as against 198  
 been reached the study will be shifted in Harlem.

to the lower West Side and there another 5000 will be studied in the Tuberculosis Clinic of the Department of Health, 128 Prince street. These figures are interesting in view of the fact that the colored population of Harlem total 69.1 per cent, while in Red Hook it is 3.2 per

In the Central Harlem study, 8261

## Whites Less Immune to T. B.

The department of health of the city of New York has made the surprising discovery that among the unemployed in Harlem, where the Negro population is more than 69 per cent and also in the Red Hook district of Brooklyn, where the Negro represents only 3.2 per cent of the population, the number of cases of tuberculosis is four and half times greater among whites than among the colored people.

When the inquiry began it was confidently expected that the number of cases of T. B. would be far greater among the Negroes, and especially among the Negro women. In point of fact, it was among the white women that the infection was greatest.

This would seem to be a reversal of experience practically everywhere that the incidence of tuberculosis in the white and colored races, respectively, has been studied. Here in Macon, for example, the number of deaths from tuberculosis last year, according to figures obtained from the board of health, were 15 whites and 48 Negroes, with the women of the latter race outnumber the men among the victims of the disease.

In man and in the lower animals alike, it has been found that coddling the individual whose previous environment has been rugged, such as facing all kinds of weather out-of-doors, lowered the vitality and brought on various diseases. A prominent citizen who for many years brought thousands of mules to the Macon market once said that a serious drawback to the business was that a large percentage contracted pneumonia when shipped to this section. Traveling on trains breathing all kinds of mephitic air, and coming from one climate to another, made heavy roads on the animals.

It was also the dealer's opinion that these animals could best be restored to health by turning them loose in the open to shift for themselves in all kinds of wind and weather rather than try to protect them and make them what we would call comfortable.

Behind the Negro race lies a long heritage of rugged living in the out-of-doors, with a minimum of creature comforts. Those who moved to Harlem from the South had to adapt themselves to the artificial environment of steam-heated houses and dress more warmly than they ever did in this section of the country.

It would have been the most natural thing in the world to find that in the Negro population of Harlem tuberculosis was far more frequent than among the whites, but this was not the case there or in the predominantly white section of the Red Hook district of Brooklyn.

The melancholy fact is that among both whites and Negroes in New York, as in Macon, there is far more tuberculosis than there would be if preventive measures were taken. The three cardinal requirements of rest, plenty of food and fresh air will work wonders in the north or in the South and every step towards the prevention or cure of this disease which was once the scourge of the world should be encouraged.

But, reverting to the statistics from Harlem, it comes as a distinct surprise to find the facts to be that the Negro is more immune than the white man in New York city.

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Behind the Negro race lies a long heritage Brooklyn.



## *Whites Less Immune to T. B.*

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from tuberculosis last year, according to figures obtained from the board of health, were 15 whites and 48 Negroes, with the women of the latter race outnumber the men among the victims of the disease.

In Brooklyn, where the Negro represents 3.2 per cent of the population, the number of deaths due to tuberculosis is four and half that of whites—like it

When the inquiry began it was confident that the number of cases of tuberculosis among whites was greater than among the Negroes. In the Negro women. In the Negro men. In the Negro children. In the Negro youth. In the Negro old.

per for many years brought thousands of people to the Macon market once said that a large percentage of the business was contracted pneumonia where he infection was greatest. 3-21-22 This would seem to be a reversal of fact, it was among the white women especially among the Negroes. Traveling on trains where the infection was greatest. 3-21-22 This would seem to be a reversal of fact, it was among the Negroes especially among the white women.

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moved to Harlem from the South, adapted themselves to the artificial environment of steam-heated houses and dress more warmly than they ever did in this section of the country.

It would have been the most natural thing in the world to find that in the Negro population of Harlem tuberculosis was far more

[illegible]

The Negro population is more than twice as large as the white population in the Red Hook district of Brooklyn, where the Negroes represent only whites and Negroes in New York, as in Massachusetts. The percentage of tuberculosis is four and half times as great among the Negroes as among the whites. The three cardinal requirements of rest, plenty of food and fresh air will work wonders in the north or in the South and ever among colored people.

When the inquiry began it was confidently expected that the number of cases of T. B. step towards the prevention or cure of the disease which was once the scourge of the Negroes, and that it could be encouraged.

But, reverting to the statistics from Harlem, it comes as a distinct surprise to find that the Negro is more infected with syphilis than the white women that, of fact, it was among the white women the infection was greatest.

This would seem to be a reversal of the experience practically everywhere that the incidence of *W. bancrofti* is higher among the white and colored than the white man in North America.

The department of health or the city has made the surprising discovery that the number of deaths among Negroes, respectively, has been studied. Here the prevalence of tuberculosis in the white races, respectively, has been studied.

in Macon, for example, the number of new tuberculosis cases last year, according to figures from the board of health, were that among the unemployed in Harlem, more than 69

15 whites and 48 Negroes, with the women of the Negro district in the Red Hook district. The Negro represents the Brooklyn, where the men among the

[illegible]

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A prominent citizen would be far greater among the white women, especially among the Negro women. In the various diseases, brought thousands of mules per for many years said that a serious

drawback to the business was that a large of fact, it was among the pneumonia when the infection was greatest. 3-21-32

This would seem to indicate that the percentage of tuberculous cases contracted on trains traveling on trains with filtered air, and compared with this section.

breathing all kinds of independent life from one climate to another, made heavy animals, such as elephants, giraffes, etc., impossible.

The number of races, respectively, has been studied by many authors; for example, the number of races of man according to Macdonald [1906] was

It was also the dealer's opinion that these in Malaya, according to tuberculosis last year, from the board of health were obtained from the

of the animals would be to turn them loose in the open to shift for themselves in all kinds of weather. The latter race outnumber the men among the whites and 48 Negroes, with the

is 163 themselves an... rather than try to protect them and make themselves comfortable. In man and in the lower animals the phrase *the phrase* victims of the phrase

Behind the Negro race lies a long heritage of rugged living in the out-of-doors, with a weathered skin and a hardy constitution. Those who have been found that counting the years of weather

minimum of creature comforts. In 1968, when the South had to such as facing all kinds of doors, lowered the vitality and moved to Harlem from the South. A prominent city

adapt themselves to the various diseases. A prominent feature of the exhibit was the section of steam-heated houses and dress more brought thousands of people to see it. The exhibit once said that

warnily than they ever did in the country.



# WEDNESDAY IS NOTES HEALTH CLEAN-UP DAY IMPROVEMENT

## Extra City Trucks to Better Conditions Seen Cart Away Rubbish by Dr. Arthur Blau in Health Drive in Radio Address

The co-operation of the Department of Sanitation and the city authorities has been promised to the Citizens' Welfare Council of Harlem for next Wednesday in its drive to carry out is "Clean House Day" program. The department will cart away all rubbish and refuse placed on the sidewalks early that day by residents of the Harlem, Washington Heights and San Juan Hill sections. Extra city trucks will be employed.

The drive for April 11 was under- taken by the Citizens' Council, under the guidance of Dr. Charles A. Butler, as a means of combatting disease and unnecessary fire hazards in the community. The organization has asked residents to rid their houses of all outworn articles, clothes, mattresses, broken-down furniture, rubbish and refuse of all kinds.

They have also asked superintendents and janitors to clean out dumb-waiter shafts, remove ashes, trash from cellars and obstacles from fire escapes. All bundles and packages should be placed on the sidewalks early Wednesday morning, where extra city workmen will pick them up and cart them away.

Committee members of the Citizens' Welfare Council of Harlem include Mrs. Marian Pettiford Hernandez, Dr. Walker J. Bacon, Mrs. Sadie Warren-Davis, Dr. Farrow R. Allen and Benjamin F. Thomas. Dr. Butler is chairman.

Extra Department of Sanitation workers will be assigned to Manhattan avenue from 110th street to 125th street; on St. Nicholas avenue to 155th street; Eighth, Bradhurst and Edgecome avenues to 155th street; Seventh avenue to 152d street; Fifth avenue to 144th street; Lenox avenue to 145th street; Madison avenue to 138th street and Convent avenue to 152d street. Also from Columbus avenue to West End avenue on Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets in the San Juan Hill district.

tan as a whole in 1933 there were only seven maternal deaths per 1,000 births." Ninety-seven of every 1,000 babies born in the Central Harlem area during 1930 died before it was a year old, the speaker said. This number was reduced to ninety in 1933.

The advance of health work in Harlem was traced by Dr. Arthur Blau, director of the Central Harlem Health Center, 108 West 136th street, in a radio talk over WBNX Wednesday afternoon. The speech, which was a feature of the observance of National Negro Health Week, which opened Monday, pointed out the improvements in health conditions since

Booker T. Washington issued the first call for the annual health week campaign in 1915.

"I believe it would delight Booker T. Washington if he could view the Central Harlem Health Center, which is now in its fourth year, and if he could see the work that is being done there every day—young mothers being taught the proper care of their

babies, young men and women receiving the medical services necessary to discover tuberculosis early and cure it, mothers learning to feed families both economically and well, public health nurses going out to visit families in the district."

Dr. Blau made special mention of the fact that leading citizens of Harlem, themselves, had brought about the launching of the Central Harlem Health Center, the first such organization sponsored by the Department of Health. In this they prepared the way that other parts of the city may find convenient to follow.

### Physician Urges Greater Reduction of Death

Greater reduction in maternal deaths, as well as the lowering of the infant mortality rate, in the Central Harlem Health Center district, was urged Tuesday afternoon by Dr. Margaret Witter Barnard, director district health administration, Department of Health, at the West 137th street Y. W. C. A. The meeting sponsored by the Central Harlem Health Center of which Dr. Arthur Blau is director, was called to discuss the public health problems of Harlem.

Although the maternal death rate has been considerably lowered in the last few weeks, much remains to be done, Dr. Barnard said. "In 1931 for every 1,000 babies born fifteen mothers died; while in 1933 this rate was reduced to eleven. For Manhat-



Health - 1934

North Carolina

Winston-Salem, N. C. Sentinel  
February 28, 1934

## Negro Leaders Move for Promotion Home and Health Improvement

CONCORD, N. C.  
TRIBUNE

FEB 28 1934

INSTRUCTING MIDWIVES AN  
IMPORTANT JOB.

An effective campaign has been planned by the local community committee, under the direction of Dr. H. C. Jones, for the observance of National Negro Health Week, for the promotion of home improvement and health among the Negro residents of the city. The observance of home and health week will prove a climax of months of service, which has expanded in recent weeks with the institution of a home-making course of study. The city has been divided into four districts, with a domestic science director in each district. Classes are held in a school convenient to each district, and when not engaged in class instruction, the director is busy with demonstration work in the homes of her area.

A mass meeting is planned at the courthouse next week, at which time prominent speakers will deliver addresses, and there will be exhibits indicating progress made in home and community betterment.

It is the hope of the city-wide director, Dr. H. C. Jones, that the observance of Negro health will make the beginning of a definite and sustained effort for home and health improvement during coming months and years—and the group will determine.

At a recent meeting of representative citizens held at the Bethlehem home a temporary organization was perfected to work to this end. Dr. Edward Gholson was elected temporary president, and Mrs. Janie Maxwell, Y. W. C. A. member, was elected temporary secretary. Another meeting of this group will be held Thursday evening of this week at 7 o'clock at the Bethlehem home, Hickory street. It is expected that a permanent organization will be set up at this time. An invitation is extended to all interested citizens to attend.

It is hoped that all religious, civic, social and fraternal organizations, as well as business organizations and citizens generally, will have a part in this movement, which will mean much both to the Negro citizenship and the community at large, comments Dr. Jones.

Among the organizations who have indicated their hearty co-operation are the Afro-American Ministerial Union, the Twin City Medical Society, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Phyllis Wheatley Association, Bethlehem Home, the Community Civic Welfare League, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Winston Mutual Life Insurance Company. Others are being enlisted in the movement.

We wonder if a majority of the people in the State understand and appreciate the value of the work being done by the State Board of Health in instructing the State's many midwives. The importance of mid-wife service is plainly revealed in the fact that slightly more than one-third of the mothers giving birth to babies in 1932—the last year for which figures are available—were attended solely by midwives. The following figures will tell the story:

Attended by physicians:

45,540 white; 6,082 negro; 210 Indian.

Attended by midwives:

8,121 white; 17,514 negro; 404 Indian.

A glance at the above figures should serve to convince anyone that unless the midwife service is fairly competent the price that will be paid is a very high death rate among infants particularly during the first few days of life and among mothers. Practically all such deaths are preventable.

The primary objective in the nurse work among midwives is to try to make their services safer for the class of people who are forced by circumstances to depend entirely on midwife attention.

During the summer of 1932 six State nurses engaged in school health supervision work during the school months of the year, were sent into a large number of counties having no organized health departments, for the purpose of holding classes for midwife instruction.

They made personal and group contacts with a large number of midwives in a number of counties where such work had never been undertaken before.

During the last summer these nurses have gone back to the same counties that they worked in last year, for the purpose of doing a little more intensive work along the same line. Their work has been a kind of follow-up work to their efforts last summer. Almost without

exception the reports of the nurses indicate a gratifying improvement in the class of mid-wife service in many of the communities of such counties.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen

March 17, 1934

## ANNUAL BOARD MEETING HELD AT SANATORIUM

Work Of Past Year At  
Fletcher Is Reviewed  
By Members

FLETCHER, March 10. (Special) The annual board meeting of the Mountain Sanatorium and associated school was held Thursday and Friday. The work of the past year was reviewed and showed that the institution has had a prosperous year.

The outstanding improvements of the year were the installation of a large central heating plant which was completed during February, a new boys' bath house, and three new cottages for members of the staff.

The capacity of the sanatorium is 30 patients. There are 50 high school students. All of the high school students and most of the others are boarding students. There are 10 student nurses.

Plans are progressing toward the further enlargement and development of the institution during the coming year.

Those attending the board meeting were: Dr. E. A. Sutherland, president of the college at Madison, Tenn.; Mrs. Lyda Funk Scot, Madison, Tenn.; Professor A. W. Peterson, Washington, D. C.; C. G. Ortner, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mrs. N. H. Drullard, Nashville, Tenn.; Arthur A. Jasperson, president of the board, who has charge of the institution; Dr. John F. Brownsberger and Dr. F. E. Bliss, of Fletcher, and Miss Lelia Patterson, of the sanatorium staff. Three members of the board were absent, Mrs. Martha E. Rumbough, of Asheville, who donated the property for the institution; Dr. P. T. Morgan, president of the college of Medical Evangelist, Loma Linda, Calif.; and Dr. L. L. Andrews, of Orlando, Fla.

Mrs. Drullard is past 90 years of age and is a very active member of the board. She is a veteran in school and sanatorium work and is at present operating a school and sanatorium for the colored people in Nashville, Tenn. She spent 10 years in mission work in South Africa.

Greensboro, N. C. News

May 8, 1934

## INFECTION RUNS HIGH AMONG NEGRO PUPILS

Alarming Large Number  
Are Found to Be Subject  
to Tuberculosis.

CLINICS ARE BEING HELD

Tuberculosis clinics being conducted at L. Richardson Memorial hospital for negro school children are revealing an alarmingly large number of infected students in certain areas of the city, Dr. C. C. Hudson, city health officer, announced yesterday.

Dr. O. B. Bonner, of the Guilford County sanatorium, is co-operating with Dr. Hudson in the clinics, which are held two days each week. It is their aim to test every negro child in school for tuberculosis.

Dr. Hudson said that cards were sent out to the parents of students at Percy street school and that every child in the school was tested. Results of these tests show that 34 to 35 per cent of the Percy street school children are tubercular infected. The city health officer explained that this does not mean that there are that many open cases of tuberculosis in the school, but that 34 to 35 per cent of the students have been infected, many of them showing strong positive tests. The infected cases will be X-rayed shortly to determine the extent of the infection, it was said.

Tests of students at the Jonesboro school revealed much lower infection, only about 17 per cent showing positive tests, mostly light. Similar tests will be conducted at the other negro schools in the city, including Dudley high school.

These clinics have a two-fold purpose, Dr. Hudson said. In the first place, they are being conducted so that students found to be infected may be cared for as properly as possible in an effort to keep them from developing into active tubercular cases. In the second place, Dr. Hudson and Dr. Bonner hope to be able, from clinic findings, to locate the sources of the infections.

Rocky Mount, N. C. Telegram  
May 10, 1934

## CLINIC IN NEGRO SCHOOLS BEGINS

182 Children Examined in Clinic  
at White Schools Which  
Ended Wednesday

A clinic for white pre-school children finished, Dr. Roy Norton, city health officer, today started a similar program at Negro schools of the city.

Parents of children who will enter school for the first time next fall were urged to bring their children to the appointed places at 2 o'clock on the afternoons specified in the health officer's schedule.

Dr. Norton visited Holly street school today. The remainder of the schedule follows: Lincoln school Friday, Raleigh street school Monday and South Rocky Mount school Tuesday.

Reporting on the clinic at the white schools, Dr. Norton said 35 children were examined at Bassett, 32 at Battle, 44 at Edgemont, 44 at West and 27 at Wilkinson, making 182 in all.

Those who failed to attend and be examined were asked by the health officer to come to his office between 10 a. m. and 12 o'clock noon Saturday. The same work will be done there as at the schools. Children will be carefully examined for physical defects and parents will be notified so that the children may be taken to family physicians for treatment. Smallpox vaccination is compulsory before children will be allowed to enter school. Dr. Norton will give the vaccinations free if parents wish it; otherwise, children may be taken to family physicians for vaccination.

Children who took their first anti-diphtheria shots in the school clinic were urged to come to the health office for the second and final shots one month later.



## Report on Clinic Is Made by Mrs. Green

She Tells of Examination of Both  
White and Negro Children

The following report of the committee on health of the Chapel Hill Parent-Teacher Association was submitted by Mrs. Paul Green, chairman, at the May 22nd meeting:

"The Annual Summer Round-up of the next year's first-grade children was held at the school Monday, May 7. The pre-school clinic was sponsored by the school, the Parent-Teacher Association and the Chapel Hill board of health, under the direction of Miss Lettie Glass, teacher of the first grade, and Dr. Nathan, health officer.

"In the matter of getting attendance the Sunday school teachers and the pastors of the country churches cooperated and there were the usual letters sent home by the children ready in school to the parents of the new children. There were 50 pre-school children present, all but two accompanied by parents; and 32 older children were examined.

"In the first group the following defects were noted: teeth, 25; tonsils and adenoids, 11; eyes, 14; posture, 8; nutrition, 4. Of the 50 children, 39 required smallpox immunization and 26 diphtheria; 19 had had inoculation for Typhoid, 1 for measles.

"In the group of older children 30 defects were noted, and several children were advised to receive the diphtheria injections.

"In each case, child or parent received a slip with a notation of the defect to be remedied. These

are to be taken to doctor and nurses. Twenty-seven pre-school dentist and the children are to children and 47 school children be put into the best shape before were examined. Only 3 parents the opening of school. The few were able to attend. A large number of defects were noted, 32 of Teeth and 43 ed out by a physician. About of Tonsils and adenoids.

"Mrs. H. D. Crockford is in charge of co-operating with the what defects have been remedied colored people in their check-up. The members of the Negro Parent-Teacher Association have shown a fine spirit of independence in wishing to have the colored people as far as possible attend to their own children. However, we realize that they will need cooperation if not financial help. We are asking the employers of Negro women whose children were examined to familiarize themselves with the defects of these children and try to help their servants to get their children treated themselves. For those who will need financial assistance we will have to help the colored folks accumulate a fund. The suggestion has been made that the Negroes have a concert early in the summer in order to earn enough to treat the defects of children unable to help themselves."

"The following members of the P. T. A. assisted at the clinic: assistants to Miss Glass in the general records—Mrs. L. L. Garner, Mrs. W. L. Wilson, Mrs. C. E. Preston; distribution of literature — Mrs. Urban T. Holmes and Mrs. W. A. Olsen; testing of vision—Mrs. Grover Beard, Mrs. Preston; weighing and measuring—Miss Nina Pittman, Mrs. Carl W. Pridgen; advice on immunization—Mrs. Leonard Fields; assistant to dentists—Mrs. Alice H. Wilbur; assistants to doctors—Miss Robinson, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wilbur; check-over, Mrs. J. S. Henninger.

"This Parent-Teacher Association aided that of the colored school in putting on a similar clinic, the day following ours, in cooperation with the Chapel Hill Board of Health. The local Negro dentist and three Negro doctors from Lincoln hospital in Durham gave their services. Selected Negro high school students acted as clerks. Also cooperating were Nurse Comp-ton, our local Colored Nurse, and the two state board of health

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"The Baby Health Center, conducted by the Health Department, will open each Friday afternoon beginning today for colored children in the building next door to the Health Department office on Williamsboro street. The hours are 3 to 4 o'clock. A doctor will be in charge of the Center. Examinations will be made and children found to have defects will be referred to their physician.

## Tuberculosis Clinic For Colored People

The Surry County Health officer is very anxious that the colored people of Mount Airy and the surrounding

country take advantage of the State Tuberculosis clinic now being held at the office of the Health Department in Mount Airy.

Wednesday morning, August 29th 1934, 9 to 12. has been set aside for colored people exclusively. Since the death rate among the colored people is greatly in excess of the death rate for whites, it is hoped that the colored people will take full advantage of this opportunity, however, in order that the examinations may be limited to those who need it, it is necessary that the patient ask his physician, if he thinks that he needs to be examined at the clinic. It should be understood also that the entire examination is free unless an X-Ray is required and when this is the case, the health department can arrange a special price for those who are unable to pay the regular fee.

The whole community should be interested in having the colored people examined for tuberculosis, because this race is especially susceptible to the disease and, furthermore, as cooks, waitresses, and nurse maids, they are so intimately associated with the white race that they become a real source of danger in the matter of the spread of tuberculosis among the whites.

Dr. Ennett insisted that the white people come to the clinic through their family physician, and insists also that the colored people do the same thing. They can only take a few cases, so if you want to come, please make an appointment early.

Greensboro, N. C., News  
September 12, 1934

## FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR BUYING LUNCHES

Nursing Council Is Told That  
There Is No Relief Money  
For This Purpose.

ALSO, NONE FOR BOOKS

Members of the Greensboro Nursing council heard at their first fall meeting yesterday that much of the good accomplished in needy homes and among tubercular negro children through the Daily News milk fund and otherwise stands to be lost with the opening of school this fall.

For some time the nursing council has been buying something like 110 quarts of milk daily for the purpose of building up tubercular-infected negro children and for the use of the Junior league's baby clinic. This milk is purchased through the Daily News fund and from other money available to the nurses for that purpose. It now appears that there will be

no money available to supply these children with lunches when they enter school this fall. Heretofore, relief funds have been available for the lunches of children whose parents were too poor to supply them. Relief funds were also available for book fees in such instances. But it is now indicated no money may be had for these purposes this fall. This leaves the nursing council asking itself what good it will do to build up the weakened children if they are to be undernourished when they go to school. Numerous other matters were considered by the council. Miss L. Carey Jones, southern district nursing superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company's nursing division, spoke briefly on the work being done by the local nursing council in comparison with that in other localities. She said her statistics reveal the work of the local council compares favorably with that in most parts of the country. The Metropolitan Life Insurance company supplements funds received by the council from other sources.

Miss Willie Burt Fuller, nursing supervisor, gave the August working report of the 11 field nurses comprising the council. There were also numerous other reports. Among those present were Mrs. Charles D. Benbow, Jr., chairman; Mrs. Blanche Lambe, Mrs. W. C. A. Hammel, Mrs. Frank Millikan, Mrs. Eli Oettinger, Mrs. C. L. Weill, Mrs. Eleanor Kase, Mrs. R. E. Mendenhall and Mrs. Orton Boren.



Charlotte, N. C. Observer  
December 2, 1934

# T. B. Camp For Negroes To Be Established In South Carolina

BY IDA BRIGGS HENDERSON.

camp for negroes grew out of the any family moving into them. knowledge of the white people of This quite naturally does not ap- On a recent visit to my old home the conditions existing in some of the colored homes from which go other counties and other sections of a splendid project launched by resi- out cooks, housemaids, nurses for both North and South Carolina had dents of Clarendon county. This is helpless little children, and where best look into this subject careful- the proposed establishment of aoft times, the laundry is done forly and it would be well if they tuberculosis camp for negroes, towhite families. These methods ofwould adopt the methods recently be located near Manning, the coun- contact from homes often heavily out into practice by the Clarendon- ty seat of Clarendon. infected with disease are fertile. These white people, having

Surely no more worthy idea has nediums of spreading the contagion. recognized a danger, are trying to ever been conceived by any group Unless a person has been into "scotch" it as one would do a dan- of public spirited citizens. And it these humble cabin homes of lower gerous reptile. is a plan that it would be well for Carolinas, it is difficult to visualize **DEATH RATE HIGH.** each county of the Carolinas to fol- the extremely unsanitary conditions I do not know the tuberculosis low, as the prevalence of the Great of many of them. Understand, I do death rate for North Carolina but White plague among the negro race not intend to make a broad state- he United States census report for has actually reached appalling pro- ment that all colored homes are 1931 for South Carolina gives the unsanitary or dirty, for many of percentage as 125.5 per 100,000 negro

Upon inquiry I learned that those our best colored people are thrifty population. This very high negro interested in this altruistic move- and their homes are as clean as death rate is responsible for South ment are trying to raise money those of their white neighbors. But Carolina's being sixteenth among with which to buy building ma- there is no use to minimize the the states having the highest death terials for the proposed camp; the danger that does exist from the ates from tuberculosis. labor to be furnished by the wel- homes that are not well taken care G. F. Drolet, statistician of the fare organization of the county. Toof and where sanitation is an un- New York Tuberculosis Association, this end donations are requested, known art. Such places are the hot- says: bed of germ breeding . . . and . . . "In my opinion hospitalization is spreading danger. Many times the principal factor responsible for whole families are wiped out by the decline of tuberculosis mortal- ity. It primarily is because of anti-

It is not alone the white people who are interested in this charitable work, as negroes express the keen- est interest in this movement for the betterment of their race. Those who are not able to give actual cash, and needless to say there are many such, contribute of their mea- ger farm products, glad to be of assistance in the establishment of his much needed camp. These con- tributions are oft times clothed with a degree of pathos. For instance: A lady chairman told me of an in- cident that came under her ob- servation that bears repeating, as it shows the fine spirit of co-op- eration in both races. An humble colored widow, desiring to offer her "mite," came to the office of the chairman recently, and when asked what she wanted, the widow reached into the pocket of her voluminous skirt and drew forth an egg which she shyly offered the white lady, saying:

## THE WIDOW'S MITE.

"Sumbuddy telled me yo' white folks was tryin' ter' raise money fer a camp fer us sick niggers, an' we wanted we culled folks t' hep. Now, ain't got much since my Mike been taken to the cemetery . . . all gun in the early stages. was taken from me by consump- dying from one communicable disease, that could have been avoid- ed if ordinary precautions had been ne done. Hain't but one er my hens observed when the first member a-layin', an' she so lazy dat I doan't was taken sick. He explained that git but one aig ebry odder day. But generally the cabins became so in- ere tis; an' I aims t' bring ebryfect that it was impossible to aig she lay twixt now an' Christ- fumigate them, and the white own- nus." er was advised to burn them down as they would be death traps to

Two tablets are to be set in front of the building, one containing the other objects of barter. Also, these names of ten largest white con-enthusiastic women, but in this in- tributors, either as individual ostance ably supported by the men organizations, and the other dedi- have launched a series of barbe- cated to colored contributors. Each cue and oyster suppers—the entire person contributing more than \$1 proceeds to enlarge the designed is to receive a T. B. button, with camp fund, as all raw foods are double cross for each dollar given contributed in form of fat shoats

The campaign chairmen are ex- chickens, eggs, rice, oysters, pickles, pected to enlist the aid of all pub- sauces and so on ad infinitum, lic-spirited citizens and have them while the housewives of the partic- make a thorough canvass. All or- ular community selected to give the ganizations, such as churches, supper, send in great pans of mac- lodges and clubs, are to be ap- caroni, salads and cakes. proached and every one in the county reached in the greatest and finest local effort ever made for the unfortunate. It is hoped by the aid of publicity that outside inter- ests may become affiliated with this charitable movement.

## AUXILIARY BENEFITS.

Also, it is hoped that other bene- ficial results from this project may be a greater interest in and knowl- edge of this disease; a finding of undiscovered cases, and an attempt to discuss the danger of infection from a sufferer who through no fault of his own becomes a deadly menace to all with whom he comes into contact.

The object of this movement is not only to help the unfortunate ones actually stricken with this in- sidious disease, but an attempt to protect others not infected by this great physical danger. And the slogan of this campaign is: "In- smuch as ye did it to one of the east of these ye did it unto Me."

The chairman of this campaign hopes that if they are successful in establishing this camp, the Clar- endon representative in the state legislature may be able to put across an appropriation to assist the local people who are trying to raise sufficient money not only to build and equip the camp, but to provide in a measure for the fu- ture needs of the sick and helpless inmates.

The doctors of the county have most generously offered free treat- ment for the patients; a colored nurse who understands the work will be resident of the camp at the most nominal salary—barely enough for current expenses. Members of the county chain gangs who culti- vate gardens have promised sur- plus vegetables to the camp, while negroes have promised to furnish milk and eggs.

The details of this movement have been gone into pretty thor- oughly, in order to furnish a work- ing basis for any other Carolina counties, that may wish to follow in the footsteps of these people of Clarendon who, when they were aroused to the danger that con- fronted them, immediately began measures to try to control the sit- uation.

As is usual in all matters pertain- ing to the good of humanity, the women are very active. . . mak- ing quilts, contributing eggs, but-



Health - 1934

# State Tuberculosis Clinic For Negro Physicians

Palmetto  
Fourth Annual State Meeting In  
Interest of Fight Against  
Great Enemy

1-3-34  
The fourth South Carolina Annual Tuberculosis Clinic for Negro physicians is to be held at the Palmetto Building, State Sanatorium, State Park, South Carolina, November 9, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Specialists on case-finding and on the treatment of tuberculosis will address the group and lead in the discussions. The clinic program boasts the names of Dr. Drue King, tuberculosis specialist, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, and Dr. H. E. Nash of Atlanta as speakers from out of the State. Dr. King attended Dr. Leon Barnard's Tuberculosis Clinic at Laennec Hospital, Paris, France, did post graduate work on tuberculosis at New York Post-Graduate School of Columbia University, and has been tuberculosis specialist at Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, for 11 years.

Dr. Nash comes highly recommended by Dr. N. F. Haygood of Georgia State Sanatorium, Atlanta, Georgia, and by Dr. C. St. C. Dr. J. A. Hayne, director of the Guild, Director of Research on Negro Health, National Tuberculosis Association, New York City. He was one of the main speakers at the Annual State-Wide Tuberculosis Conference (for white workers on the subject, "Fighting Tuberculosis") held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in 1933, and at the First Annual State-Wide Conference on Tuberculosis Among Negroes in Georgia held at Atlanta University in 1932. Dr. Nash will also address the First Annual Conference on Tuberculosis among Negroes in South Carolina to be held at Booker Washington School, Columbia, November 10.

Invitations have been issued to all members of the Palmetto Medical Association and to some out-of-state physicians and a large attendance is expected. Again this year those attending the clinic will be luncheon guests of the South Carolina Sanatorium. These luncheons will be remembered as very pleasant features of the clinic days.

These clinics are jointly promoted by the Palmetto Medical Association, Dr. T. H. Best, Orangeburg, president, and the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association through its State Negro Committee, John P. Burgess, Orangeburg, chairman, Mrs. M. Monteith Simkins, Columbia, Field Worker. They are made possible through the sale of Christmas Seals.

On the evening of November 9, the Congaree Medical Society, Dr. R. W. Mance, president, will entertain the guest speakers and out-of-town members of the Palmetto Medical Association at College Inn.

## Tuberculosis Among Negroes Discussed At State Meeting

Bettering of General Health Conditions Necessary to Combat Disease Among Race, Speakers Declare. Sale of Seals Given as Way to Help

Palmetto Leader  
Approximately 150 county seal chairmen, relief health workers, nurses and others interested in tuberculosis among Negroes in South Carolina held at Booker Washington School, Columbia, November 10. Outstanding speakers at the morning session were Dr. J. A. Hayne, director of the Guild, Director of Research on Negro Health, National Tuberculosis Association, New York City. He was one of the main speakers at the Annual State-Wide Tuberculosis Conference (for white workers on the subject, "Fighting Tuberculosis") held at the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel in 1933, and at the First Annual State-Wide Conference on Tuberculosis Among Negroes in Georgia held at Atlanta University in 1932. Dr. Nash will also address the First Annual Conference on Tuberculosis among Negroes in South Carolina to be held at Booker Washington School, Columbia, November 10.

In discussing his subject, "How the State Negro Committee Can Cooperate With the State Board of Health," Doctor Hayne declared that for the last few years funds have been so limited that necessary means for protecting the public from the victims of active tuberculosis have been cut to the bone. He spoke of the high incidence of tuberculosis among Negroes and the necessity of providing places, preferably county sanatoria, where patients could be taken thus protecting their neighbors.

en thus protecting their neighbors. Doctor Hayne sounded a hopeful note, however, when he said that there is a high rate of infection among the school population. "South Carolina can no longer be classed as an underprivileged or poor state. Her present cruetest program. For each death year, having an increased value of \$40,000,000 over 1933 is an index that its population will be far more willing to provide necessary funds for fighting so dangerous a foe as tuberculosis." At this point it was brought out that there are 156 Negroes on the sanatorium waiting list.

Doctor Farmer, speaking on "Fighting Tuberculosis at State Park," stressed the importance of public health no longer tolerate sanatorium treatment. Doctor Hayne's statement that biologically more susceptible to tuberculosis. It is only when the state sanatorium, has the highest tuberculosis death rate in the country. In a climaxing statement Dr. Farmer declared, "Here we have tuberculosis, an infectious disease. We know the cause, we know how to prevent and cure it. It is our duty to use this valuable knowledge definitely and march on to a tuberculosis free world."

Mrs. McDonald gave a summary of the program and policies of the association's work since the beginning, saying that like the National Tuberculosis Association, the State Tuberculosis Association, in 1917, stressed the importance of getting health facts over to every man, woman, and child. She mentioned the chest clinics, nursing service, two-day health education institutes for teachers, classes in home care of the sick, tuberculin testing programs, and clinics for Negro physicians as outstanding features of the work made possible through the sale of Christmas Seals. If the sale shows a sufficient increase this year the association plans to put a Negro public health nurse on the field.

C. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee, spoke on, "The Tuberculosis Problem Among Negroes as Reflected in South Carolina Vital Statistics." Figures showed that there were 1214 deaths from tuberculosis in South Carolina in 1931, 1159 in 1932, and 1080 in 1933. In each case three-fourths or more of these deaths were among Negroes. This will necessarily account for a large amount of infection among Negroes in this state. He used figures from a study made at Hampton Institute, Virginia, during a tuberculin testing program to prove that there is a high rate of infection among the school population. For each death year, having an increased value of \$40,000,000 over 1933 is an index that its population will be far more willing to provide necessary funds for fighting so dangerous a foe as tuberculosis." At this point it was brought out that there are 156 Negroes on the sanatorium waiting list.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Herald  
November 8, 1934

## HEALTH CLASSES AT HIGH SCHOOL

Institute Sponsored by the Spartan T. B. Group Set for November 24

A health institute sponsored by the Spartanburg County Tuberculosis Association will be held Saturday, Nov. 24, at the Spartanburg High School, and letters will be mailed out shortly to principals of schools, regarding the meeting. Mrs. Fraser James, secretary of the association, announced yesterday.

The school will be conducted by Mrs. Kathleen Wootten, of the Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga.

Mrs. Wootten is one of the best known authorities on health education in the United States.

Among her treatises are "A Health Book For College Freshmen," and "Health Education Procedure."

There will be no fee charged in connection with the course. County school teachers are invited to attend, as well as anyone interested. At a recent institute for negroes in the city, 44 county schools were represented, four city schools, two private schools, one Greenville and one Laurens county school, eight school health workers, 13 unemployed teachers and several ministers.

All city schools and a number of the county schools had 100 per cent attendance.

A large group of county negro teachers are planning to attend a public meeting arranged by the negro committee of the State Tuberculosis Association on Saturday at the negro high school at Columbia. Mrs. James said.



Columbia, S. C. State  
December 5, 1934

## Health Camp for Negroes Near Manning Is Sought

By Ida Briggs Henderson

### T. B. CONFERENCE FOR NEGROES IS SET FOR NOV. 10

Attempting to interest South Carolina negroes in the problem of cutting down the high tuberculosis death rate among their race, the first state conference on tuberculosis among negroes will be held at Booker Washington high school, Columbia, November 10, it was announced today.

Speakers will include Dr. H. E. Nash, Georgia; Dr. James A. Hayne, state health officer; Dr. Rudolph Farmer, tuberculosis specialist of the state sanatorium; Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary of the South Carolina tuberculosis association, and M. Monteith Simkins, field worker of the South Carolina tuberculosis committee.

#### AT STATE PARK

The fourth annual tuberculosis clinic for negro physicians in South Carolina will be conducted at the South Carolina sanatorium at State Park November 9 with specialists on case-finding and the treatment of the disease delivering addresses and leading discussions.

Among the speakers will be Dr. L. E. Madden, Ridgewood camp; Dr. Ernest Cooper and Dr. Leo F. Hall, state sanatorium; Dr. Drue King, Veterans Administration hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and Dr. H. E. Nash, Atlanta, Ga.

These clinics, made possible through the sale of Christmas seals, are promoted jointly by the Palmetto Medical association, Dr. T. H. Best, Orangeburg, president, and the South Carolina Tuberculosis committee, John B. Burgess, Orangeburg, chairman, and M. Monteith Simkins, Columbia, field worker.

The tuberculosis death rate for South Carolina according to the United States census report for 1931 gave the percentage as high as 125 per 100,000 Negro population. This high Negro death rate is responsible for South Carolina's being 16th among the states having the highest death rates from tuberculosis and an organized effort is being made to fight this dread disease in South Carolina.

About three-fourths of the population of Clarendon county are Negroes so the county has the highest death rate from tuberculosis of any county in the state. The residents of Clarendon have recently launched a project to establish a tuberculosis camp for Negroes near Manning.

Those interested in this movement are trying to raise money with which to buy building materials for camp, the labor to be furnished by the welfare organizations of the county. To this end donations are being requested, either in money or farm products which can be converted into ready cash.

Realizing that the facilities at State Park sanatorium are totally inadequate for the Negro demand, providing only 26 beds, the citizens of Clarendon have banded together to remedy this deplorable condition. To this end they are working to establish this camp with capacity of 12 beds to be maintained by county taxes except for milk, eggs and extras donated by citizens. The cost has been estimated between \$1,500 and \$2,000. It is hoped through the aid of publicity that outside interests may become affiliated with this movement.

The doctors of the county have offered to donate their services free, and members of the county chain gang who cultivate gardens will plant extra acreage for the patients at the camp. A Negro nurse would be engaged to take active charge of affairs.

The object of the movement is not only to help those unfortunate ones who actually have the disease, but to protect others not already infected. The chairman of the campaign expresses the hope that the Clarendon representative in state legislature may be able to gain an appropriation to assist the local people who are trying to raise sufficient funds to build and equip the camp, and to provide in a measure for future needs of the sick.



Health-1934

South Carolina

HEALTH CONFERENCE AND CLINIC A GREAT SUCCESS  
Mrs. Mary Fordham, County Nurse.  
Scores. School Progressive.

Belton S.C.—The Rosenwald school believing that "The first wealth is health," was the first colored school in the county to secure scales that it might weigh its pupils regularly and thus work out a program of practical benefits in the study of texts on physiology and hygiene. A card was also secured for testing the eyes of pupils so that advice might be given along this line. The school is now making a study of the eating habits of its pupils as to effect on health and work, and is making an intensive campaign among the people of the community for year round gardens, canning and drying of both fruits and vegetables in order that these may enter more largely into the diet of the people the year round. With these things already under way, it is not at all surprising that the school at Belton should be the first one in the county to arrange for a Health Conference and Demonstration followed by a clinic. The Mayor, Supt. and merchants gave their active encouragement and assistance in making the conference and clinic a success.

On Thursday, Dec. 14, Mrs. Fordham, the very efficient county nurse for the T.B. Association, directed this conference and gave the demonstration. Although her work primarily is for T.B. patients, her interest is so general and heart so big that she overlooks no opportunity of serving all people in whatever way help is needed to safeguard health. Much helpful information was given as to prevention and care of such diseases as malaria and typhoid fever, colds, pneumonia and T.B. With a live patient on the platform, Mrs. Fordham showed just how and what

to do when one is brought home suddenly ill, how to put patient to bed, give bath in bed, care for the mouth, hair, nose and sputum, and also how to feed patient. She also showed how to change bed with patient very ill, and then how to treat a convalescent patient. Everyone of the large crowd present felt greatly helped. Rev. W.S. Henry, pastor of the M.E. church (white) said that he considered the whole affair one of the finest things that he had witnessed, and said that such conferences and demonstrations should be held more often, not only among Negroes but among whites as well. He paid a fine tribute to Nurse Fordham.

A clinic for the examination of pupils and others of the community was held on Friday, Dec. 15. This was under direction of Dr. Grady Clinkscales, Clinician, assisted by Nurse Fordham, Mrs. Rogers and other white women of Anderson. Beds, mattresses, napkins and other accessories were furnished by Cox Furniture Co., King and Holland Grocery, Ben Franklin 5 and 10 and Frierson Drug Store. Mrs. Beck, McClinton, Woods, Acker and Breazeale furnished sheets and towels.

St. George, S. C. Eagle  
March 1, 1934

## COUNTY T. B. ASSOCIATION PLANS YEAR'S PROGRAM

**Negro Nurse To Be Employed For Fall Months. Institute For Negro Leaders Planned For March.**

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dorchester County Tuberculosis Association was called by Mrs. W. B. Browning, president, last Friday morning in the office of the county Health Unit at St.

George. The following members of the committee attended: Mrs. Browning, president, and Mrs. D. E. Thrower, secretary of the association, both of Ridgeville; Mrs. Edmund Wolf Simons, Mrs. W. C. Wilbur, Mrs. L. A. Walker, Mr. Abbot Thorndike and Dr. J. A. Guerdin, all of Summerville; Dr. B. M. Montgomery and Mrs. E. H. Klauber of St. George. Mrs. McL. McDonald, executive secretary of the S. C. Tuberculosis Association was present by request.

The purpose of the meeting was to plan the program for the year's work of the association, particularly the expenditure of the receipts from the sale of Christmas Seals, the only source of revenue of the association.

Dr. Guerin, treasurer, reported a satisfactory seal sale, considering the prevailing financial condition, and a substantial balance on hand, after paying national and state dues, with which to wage a fight against the great white plague in Dorchester county.

At the annual meeting of the association last fall it was decided to put on an aggressive campaign during this year looking toward the eradication of tuberculosis from among the people of the county. Dr. Montgomery, Director of the county Health Unit, stated that as soon as the county health nurse has been selected and assumed her duties, he expects to hold T. B. Clinics in various sections of the county, and the association set aside a certain amount of money to do follow-up work, including x-ray examinations, after the clinics are held.

Mrs. McDonald offered to give to the county, to be financed from state association funds, a Colored Institute, lasting two days, which is under the direction of Miss McMaster, state tuberculosis field worker. Mrs. McDonald stated that these have been most successfully held in many counties of the state, and that in every instance the colored people have been most responsive and enthusiastic. During the two-day session of the Institute

gave most helpful suggestions as to carrying on the work locally. She said that most effective work has recently been done in several sections of the state by negro tuberculosis nurses, working among the colored people under the direction of the county health director or the county health nurse. In view of the fact that a great deal of tuberculosis is found among the colored people, who form a source of infection to all with whom they come in contact unless taught the proper care of themselves. Mrs. McDonald said it was very necessary that work be done among the negroes, not only from a humanitarian standpoint, but as a matter of general health preservation.

The association voted to employ a competent colored T. B. nurse, beginning in September and lasting through the fall months. It was decided that she could probably do more effective work at that time, inasmuch as many of the colored schools of the county have already closed and most of them will close within the next month or six weeks. As funds in the county are not sufficient for a full time nurse, it was decided that the available money could be spent to better advantage by employing the nurse in the fall after the schools reopen.

Columbia, S. C. State  
May 11, 1934

## SEEKS MORE BEDS NEGRO PATIENTS

**Tuberculosis Board Also Continues Early Diagnosis Program.**

A discussion of plans for securing more sanatorium beds for Negro patients and the continuation of the early diagnosis campaign through examinations and health education talks at summer schools were the chief matters of interest at the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors of the South Carolina Tuberculosis association held in Columbia yesterday. The sanatorium committee of the board reported that figures from the bureau of vital statistics of the state board of health and from the records of the state sanatorium show that the number of deaths from tuberculosis for 1933 were a hundred less than those of the preceding year, but that there are now 125 Negro patients on the waiting list for admission to the state sanatorium. The sanatorium operated by the state board of health has only 26 beds for Negroes. The committee also reported that several county associations were working to secure more beds for



Negro patients at county sanatoria and through the building of temporary shacks for tuberculosis patients as an emergency measure.

A final report of the 1933 seal sale, showing a total of \$34,786.95, was given by Reed Smith, chairman of the seal sale committee.

Reports were made by Mrs. Adam Moss, Orangeburg, on Negro work; Dr. F. M. Routh on medical affairs and A. C. Flora on child health education. Dr. Ernest Cooper, reporting on county associations, commended Charleston, Darlington and Richland for having met all of the association's organization requirements.

Miss Mary Sledge, president of the Chester Tuberculosis association, was elected a director of the state association to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Sylvia Allen, Rock Hill, who has moved to Charlotte, N. C.

In addition to the committee chairmen, there were present at the meeting: J. Nelson Frierson, president, John P. Thomas, Jr., and Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, Columbia; J. F. Cleckley, Cope; Mrs. W. P. Vaughan, Greenville; Mrs. J. R. Fairley, Fort Motte, and Dr. Robert Black, Bamberg.

Winchester, S. C. Tribune  
June 26, 1934

## Health Education Program Begins

The health education program of the South Carolina tuberculosis association for the summer months began yesterday with the scheduling of Dr. Abby Virginia Holmes for a series of talks, conferences and tuberculosis testing clinics at summer schools for teachers. Dr. Holmes will be at Newberry College for three days this week. Other colleges which have already arranged for her services are Winthrop, the University of South Carolina, Clemson, and Wofford.

A similar program will be worked out for the Negro teachers at summer schools by J. P. Burgess, chairman of the Negro committee of the tuberculosis association, with members of the committee as speakers. The field worker, M. M. Simkins, has been released to give a course on health education at State College, Orangeburg, but will be given leave for visits to several other schools.

In addition to the health education program in summer schools, the nurses of the state tuberculosis association and several county associations are teaching classes on Home and Community Hygiene for mothers, high school girls and leaders in various community activities. The classes organized by Miss Jennie McMaster, field nurse of the South Carolina tuberculosis association, are reaching hundreds of women in counties which have no permanent nursing services.

Columbia, S. C. State  
June 29, 1934

## Very Few Students Show Positive in Tuberculin During Recent Surveys

### Half-year Figures Show a Substantial Increase Here During 1934

Two facts that stand out in connection with the tuberculin testing program just completed in the colleges of the state by the South Carolina Tuberculosis association are encouragingly small percentage of students showing a positive reaction to the test and the keen interest of the students in the program. The report of Dr. Abby Virginia Holmes, who conducted the study, shows that 24 per cent. of 1,382 students tested had a positive reaction. The tests were given in 16 colleges and two normal schools.

The purpose of this program as part of the Tuberculosis association's annual early diagnosis campaign was to give special service to the colleges which had assisted in the Christmas seal sale, and to popularize the tuberculin test among the young people, prospective teachers and community leaders as the most effective way of fighting tuberculosis before it develops. The test, which is harmless and painless, reveals whether or not tuberculosis germs are present in the body. Following a positive reaction the student was advised to have an x-ray picture made and a thorough chest examination to find out if the germs had done any damage in the lungs. The tests were offered at first to seniors only, but so many underclassmen requested tests that Doctor Holmes extended the service to include 959 underclassmen as well as 538 seniors.

The figures show that tests were given to 1,497 students, of whom 1,030 were white and 467 were Negroes. Some of the students failed to report for checking and the percentage of reactors, 24 per cent., is of students reporting. The positive reactors among the seniors were 32 per cent.; of underclassmen, 28 per cent. The records of white students showed 18 per cent. reactors; of Negroes, 30 per cent.

At several colleges members of the faculty asked for the test and in three colleges the servants were tested with eight of the 23 showing a positive reaction.

As a part of the college program Doctor Holmes stressed the need for accredited health education courses in all of the colleges of the state. Interest shown by college authorities caused the South Carolina Tuberculosis association to offer a similar service to the college summer schools during June and July.

Charleston, S. C. News & Courier  
July 3, 1934

## MARRIAGE TOTAL UP 38 PER CENT

There was an increase of nearly 38 per cent in the number of marriage licenses issued in Charleston during the first half of 1934 as compared with the first half of 1933 according to records obtained at the office of Judge of Probate Clarence Lutz yesterday.

During June, which ended the half-year period, 144 licenses were

issued to bring the six-month total to 611 licenses, a gain of 161 over the same period last year. The June total exceeded the total for the same month last year by twenty-five.

In June, licenses were issued to fifty white couples, one more than last year, and to ninety-four negro couples, twenty-four more than in June, 1933.

During the half year, the total for each month, with the exception of May, exceeded the 1933 total for the same month. In January there was a 111 per cent increase in the licenses issued, in comparison with the preceding January. The only slump, recorded in May, was represented by a decrease of eleven permits.

The half year total is made up of licenses issued to 223 white couples and 388 negro couples. Gains were registered in both the white and negro divisions, 177 white licenses and 273 negro licenses having been issued in 1933.

The June total maintained the tradition that June is "the marriage month", the number of licenses issued being well above the total for any previous month in the year.

Conway, S. C. Field  
August 23, 1934

## BIRTH RATE FALLS FOR COLORED RACE

With the number of colored children under five years of age born to women from fifteen to forty-four years of age decreasing from 429 to 393 per 1,000 mothers during the 1920-1930 decade, census figures recently released indicate colored mothers are having fewer children than white mothers.

For the period, from 1900 to 1930, while there was a decrease of 122 children to each 1,000 white mothers, the decrease among colored mothers was 189 children. In the South this decrease among colored mothers was

196 per thousand, in the West the decrease was 30, and in the North 22. During the period from 1910 to 1930, in the country as a whole, there was an increase in colored mother in children of 33,082. California, New York, Illinois, Missouri and the District of Columbia reported the lowest ratios, while increases were noted in Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and

## Annual Negro Health Institute to Be Held

### Two Sessions for Teachers to Be Held Saturday at the Burke School

The annual health institute for negro school teachers of the city and county will be held Saturday at the Burke Industrial school, it was announced yesterday by Mrs. Ashley Halsey, executive secretary of the Charleston County Tuberculosis association, which sponsors the institution.

Mrs. Halsey said that she expects a record number of teachers at the institute this year. Last year approximately 250 attended. There will be a morning session starting at 10 a. m. and an afternoon session starting at 2 p. m. Lunch will be served between 1 and 2 p. m. at the school building.

A Burnett Rhett, superintendent of city schools, and H. H. McCauley, county superintendent of education are mailing letters to all teachers urging them to be present at the institute.

Those taking part in the program will include the following: Mr. Rhett, the Rev. Clayton R. Brown, Jr., M. Alice LaSaine, J. W. Whitaker, Ellen Wiley, Dr. Augustus G. Purvis, Miss Caroline Alston, George D. Grice, Dr. Joseph I. Waring, Albertha DeVeaux, Dr. Leon Banov, M. N. Cooper, Claudia Matthews, Miss Rachael Mayo, Mrs. Halsey and Mary Trescott.

Various health subjects in the interior of "Better homes, better bodies and better health" will be discussed by the speakers. Mrs. Halsey urges that teachers arrange to stay for the entire program as important subjects are scheduled at both morning and afternoon sessions.

## First Statewide Tuberculosis Conference

South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee Sponsors First Conference on Tuberculosis. Noted Speakers and Dutch Luncheon to be Main Features

This year for the first time, the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee is planning a state-wide

conference for all its workers and friends of the work. The program will be devoted largely to talks and discussions on tuberculosis as it relates to Negroes in this State, seal sale procedure, and its outstanding features—an address by Dr. H. E. Nash of Atlanta and the big get-together luncheon. Dr. Nash has kindly consented to take two days from his work in Atlanta to help in a big two-day program on tuberculosis, the State Tuberculosis Clinic to be held at State Park on November 9, and the state tuberculosis conference to be held at Booker Washington School, November 10.

Dr. Nash was one of the main speakers at the Annual State-Wide Tuberculosis Conference for white workers held at the Atlanta Biltmore, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1933 and at the first annual state-wide conference on tuberculosis among Negroes in Georgia held at Atlanta University in 1932. Other speakers are: Dr. J. A. Hayne of the South Carolina Board of Health; Mrs. D. McL. McDonald, executive secretary, South Carolina Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Rudolph Farmer, South Carolina Sanatorium; C. A. Johnson, John P. Burgess, W. W. Wilkins, Mrs. Mary J. Miller Earle, Mrs. M. Alice LaSaine, members of the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee; Mrs. M. Louis Foster, seal sale chairman, Chesterfield County and Mrs. M. Monteith Simkins, field worker South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee.

Scores of invitations have been issued. An effort has been made to contact persons thought to have special interest in community health improvement. Because this is the first effort to reach the public through a conference mailing lists were incomplete. All persons interested in such a movement are invited and urged to come.

This conference which is the intended as the first of an annual feature of the work done by the South Carolina Tuberculosis Committee is made possible through the sale of Christmas Seals.

1-3-34



Health - 1934

# COLUMBIA, S. C. TO APPOINT COLORED PHYSICIAN IN CITY

Appointee to Care for Poor and Needy for Two Months at \$50.00 Salary

12-28-34

Columbia, S. C., Dec.—(A. N. P.)—For a period of two months at \$50 a month, Columbia city council decided, a Negro physician will be employed to give medical aid and service to the colored residents of this city in need of medical aid.

But who the colored physician is or will be is not known. Said Councilman Monteigh, who favored the request in view of the influenza situation:

"We don't know whom to appoint."

Composed of the Rev. J. C. Anderson, W. C. Johnson, A. W. Simkin and W. H. Harvey, a delegation of prominent colored citizens descended on the city council here at its meeting Monday and outlined the reasons why a colored physician on the city staff was needed.

As spokesman the Rev. Anderson, who has a congregation of nearly one thousand, said many colored citizens of this city are suffering from the lack of medical aid and said sometimes two and three days pass before a call left with the two city physicians, is attended to.

The city staff doctors are up to their necks in work, the Rev. Anderson contended.

It was the opinion of Mayor Owens that the colored population needs attention and medical aid. He said he realized that most of the colored citizens were destitute and impoverished and that the two city physicians were physically unable to adequately take care of all the patients.

Rev. Anderson asked that a colored doctor be placed on the payroll. Councilmen Monteigh and

Paschal favored the idea while Councilman W. P. Eazler wanted to defer the appointment until 1935.

MESSANGER

DEC 5 1934  
STILL A BIG PROBLEM

Notwithstanding a decrease in the death rate from tuberculosis in South Carolina during the past year, the disease remains the chief cause of death among persons from 51 to 45 years of age, according to the annual report of the South Carolina tuberculosis association which has just been mailed to members and others interested in the fight against tuberculosis. A special tuberculin testing program conducted by the association among college students showed that 22 per cent of those given the test had been infected with tuberculosis.

The pervulence of tuberculosis among Negroes and the abnormally high death rate in the Negro race in this state in comparison with the white death rate presents a serious problem to both races, the report says. More intensive efforts were made to deal with the situation among the negroes last year. A special field worker continued her work in organization and health education and a Negro clinician conducted field clinics for students. The report stated that the most serious handicap encountered in the work among Negroes was the lack of sanatorium beds. There are 144 beds for Negro patients in all the sanatoria in the state, with only 6 of these at the state sanatorium. In comparison with this number, there are 422 beds for white patients, 250 of which are at the state sanatorium. At the time the report was made there were 156 Negroes on the waiting list of the state sanatorium alone.

The report further shows that organization, field work, nursing and clinic service, special lectures on tu-

berculosis problems and health education activities were carried on by members of the staff in 44 counties during the year. Special nursing and clinic services were furnished 27 counties.

The work of the South Carolina tuberculosis association and its affiliated county units was supported primarily by the sale of Christmas health seals which amounted to \$34,915.20.—Hartsville Messenger.



Health-1934

Tennessee

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal  
March 11, 1934

## Health Program Set For Negro Students

Three hundred Negro pupils of the Knox county schools will be in Knoxville next Saturday for the annual blue ribbon health program. Dr. A. G. Hufstедler, county health director, announced yesterday.

The prize for the school with the greatest percentage of blue ribbon health children will be presented at ceremonies, starting at the courthouse at 9:30 a. m. The prize is to be awarded by the county board of education.

After the program at the courthouse, the pupils will be guests at the Gem theatre.

The annual health program celebration of white pupils in the county schools is to be held April 7, Dr. Hufstедler said.

## Negro Health Rate Poor In Memphis

"The negro race in Memphis is a biological failure," Dr. L. M. Graves, city health officer, said in his weekly health talk over WMC.

"By that, I mean the deaths of negroes in Memphis far exceed the number of births," Dr. Graves said. "If negroes did not come to Memphis from the outside in large numbers, the race would disappear here after a time."

Dr. Graves pointed to high mortality rates among negroes. In 1932 tuberculosis caused 49.6 deaths in every 100,000 white residents in Shelby County, he said, while the negro rate was 231 per 100,000. Infant mortality showed 76 deaths per 1,000 among white children before their first birthday and 126 such deaths among negroes.

"National Negro Health Week is being observed throughout the nation this week," Dr. Graves said. "A great many white people do not realize the importance of improving health conditions among the negroes. They would take more interest if reminded that these negroes do their cooking, housework, laundry, and many other jobs which make them a vital problem from the standpoint of both races."

Officials of the health department and the negro medical and dental societies are making health talks this week at negro schools and clubs.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal  
April 4, 1934

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## 'De Lawd' Performs Miracle; Paralyzed Negro Walks Again

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13—(AP)—A 20-year-old Negro, apparently a hopeless victim of paralysis just a week ago, walked the corridors of Marine Hospital Friday, praising 'De Lawd,' the "miracle" to which he attributes his sudden cure.

Bedridden since last Fall when he fell while working on a government barge at Helena, Ark., Homer Moore had prayed constantly and fervently for divine intervention. For three days last week he fasted.

It was last Sunday that the "miracle" he described, occurred. He was on his cot on a hospital porch, unable to move his arms, legs or head. Suddenly, a physician, a nurse and a number of astonished patients saw Homer sit up in bed, place his bare feet on the floor and begin walking.

For months, he could not speak above a whisper. Yet his voice came back:

"Got up," he chanted. "Walked straight. The Lord gave me power."

For months, he was given water through a tube, and fed soft foods with a spoon. Sunday night, he ate a hearty dinner.

Dr. M. S. Lombard, medical officer in charge of the hospital, gave the following official explanation of the case:

"Hysteria can produce a mental condition which will result in complete helplessness. The auto-suggestion he used rendered him incapable of moving. When a high pitch of enthusiasm was reached through belief that he could re-

cover, the mental handicap which had made him helpless was automatically removed, and he walked." That explanation may satisfy scientists, but as for Homer:

"I read in the Bible that in the olden days, God helped those Hebrew boys, and I know He was powerful to help me. He delivered them out of the fiery furnace and delivered Daniel from the lion's den. . . . I felt a-tremblin' in my chest . . . power coming in. . . The Lord raised me up . . . through no goodness of mine. For His glory."

## HEALTH MEETING TO BE HELD IN EAST NASHVILLE

Citizens Urged to Be at  
Cleveland St. Baptist  
Church, Sunday After-  
noon

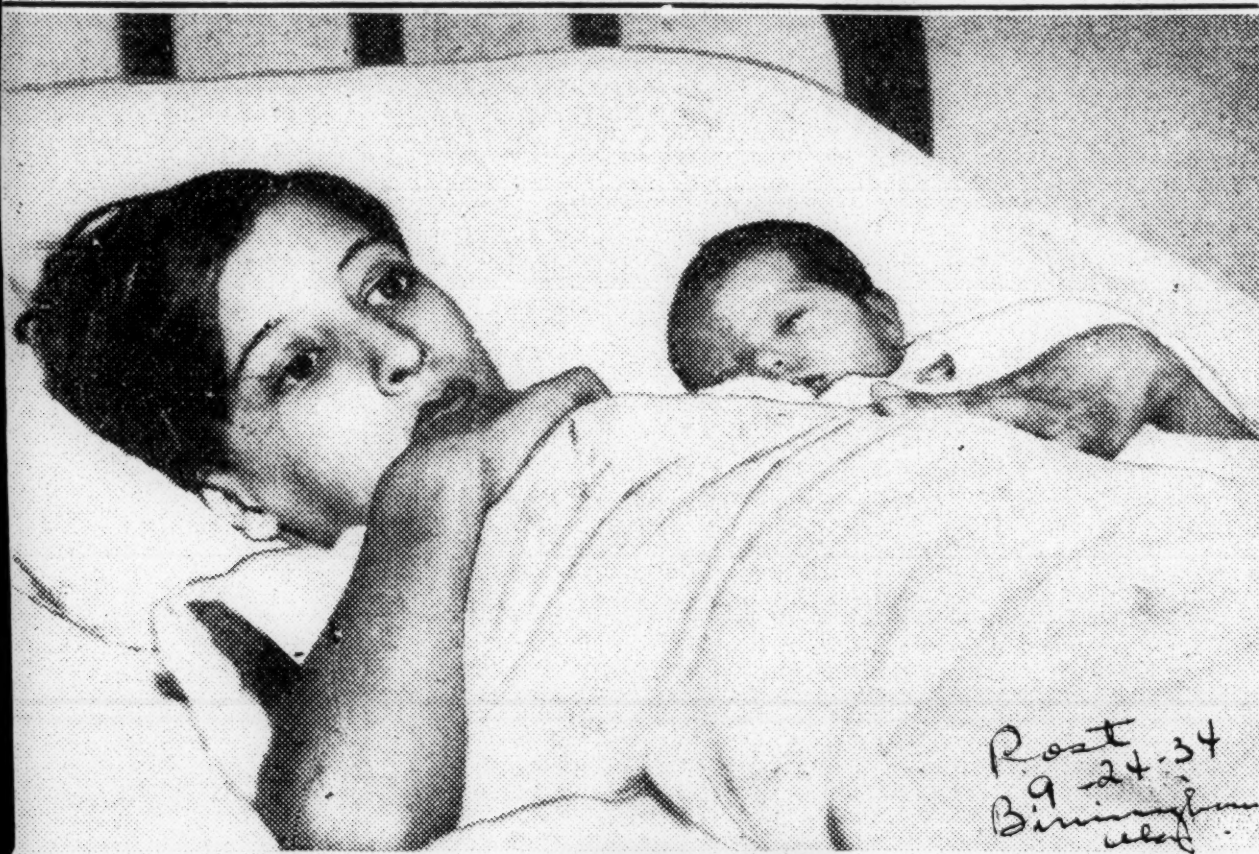
Under the auspices of the R. F. Boyd Medical Society a big meeting in the interest of health will be held Sunday afternoon, December 30th at the Cleveland Street Bap-

tist Church in East Nashville, of which the Rev. Wm. Pitts is pastor. A large gathering is anticipated at this the first of a series of such meetings which will be staged by the medical society.

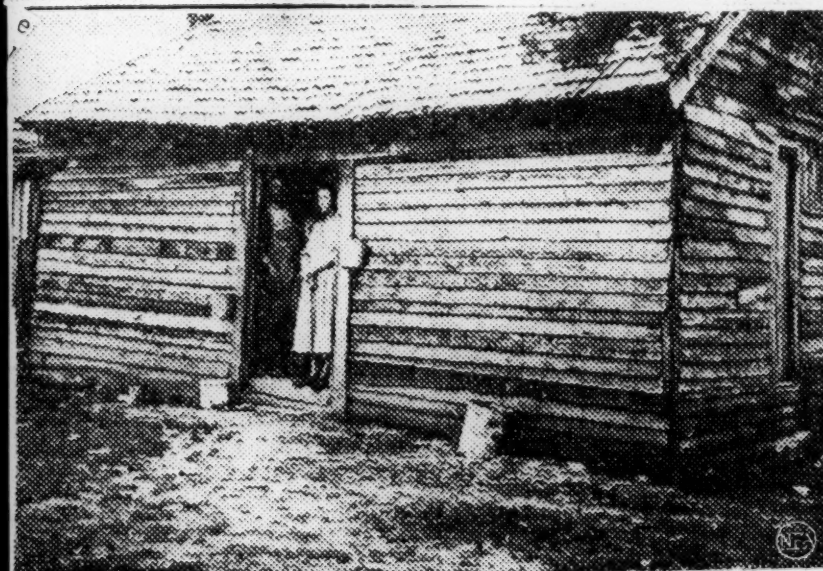
There will be good music and addresses will be delivered by Dr. Wm. E. Mason, Dr. Eigner, druggist, and Dr. J. L. Moore. Recently the R. F. Boyd Medical Society elected Dr. W. E. A. Forde as president, and the well known eye, ear and nose specialist is throwing his whole soul into the work of saving the society do a big work in the matter of campaigning for better health among the people of Nashville. Dr. Forde expects to have the united assistance of leading physicians, dentists, druggists and nurses in carrying the message of health conservation to the public.



## MOUNTAIN GIRL IS MOTHER AT 11; CHILD'S FATHER ONLY 14



*Post  
9-24-34  
Birmingham*



A mother at an age when most children are playing with dolls, this 11-year-old girl lies in Jefferson City, Tenn., hospital, her 7½-pound daughter, Caroline Frankie, normal in every way, beside her. Father of the child was said to be a 14-year-old mountain boy. At right is shown the home to which mother and baby will go, a cabin in the Great Smoky mountains, near Kodak, Tenn. There the baby will be cared for, vows the grandmother, shown in the door with her husband.

Maryville, Tenn. Enterprise  
October 18, 1934

### NEGRO CHILDREN'S DEATHS HURT SEC- TIONAL RECORD

#### Infant Mortality Increases In Southern States, Report of Child Health Association Shows

Although there has been no general increase in the urban infant mortality rate for the country as a whole, there has been an increase in the southern states as a group, according to the Statistical Report of Infant Mortality for 1933, just issued by the American Child Health Association of New York City.

The report states: Practically all the southern states show an increase in the urban rate. Most of those that show no increase show only one point decrease. The highest urban rates are found, in general, in the southern and southwestern states. These high rates are chiefly due to the high infant mortality among the large Negro population.

According to the data presented in the report, the northeastern states considered as a group showed the strongest trend toward a reduction in infant death rates for 1933. Most of the northcentral states either showed some reduction or else maintained their comparatively low rates. Although a much smaller percentage of the western states showed a decrease, those that did accomplished very sharp reductions. The western section of the country, however, still presents the lowest individual state urban rates.

Among the fourteen states disclosed in the report as representing the ten lowest urban death rates for 1933, seven were western states, four northcentral, three northeastern. No southern state appeared in this group. Washington led with the low rate of 36 infant deaths for each thousand live births; Oregon came next, with a rate of 37; then Montana, with 42.

The report names the three cities that had the lowest infant mortality rates, in each of three population groups, and also the three cities in each group that had the highest rates. The nine cities named as having the lowest rates were distributed as follows: four in California, two in Washington, and one each in Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana. The nine cities named as having the highest rates were distributed three in Texas, two each in Tennessee and West Virginia, and one each in Alabama and Georgia.

Among the ten largest cities of the United States, Cleveland and St. Louis made the best showing, as stated in the report, each with a rate of 44 infant deaths for each thousand births; Chicago and Philadelphia follow, each with 49; Detroit with 51; New York and Pittsburgh each with 53; Los Angeles with 57; Boston with 59; and Baltimore with 61. In six of the ten cities the rate decreased in 1933; in two it remained stationary; and in two there was only a small increase.

The annual reports on infant mortality in cities of the United States have been issued by the American Child Health Association

each year since 1919 with the object of interesting the entire country in the reduction of infant mortality, in the necessity for complete birth registration, and the importance of having all infant mortality rates uniformly corrected for residence.



Health - 1934

Texas.

## NEGRO'S ALARMING DEATH RATE

Practically all health authorities are unanimous in the contention that the American Negro is dying too rapidly and that sickness is costing the race millions of dollars annually, both in the loss of time from work and the expenses incident to medical treatment, hospitalization and medicines. *Houston, Tex.*

In his transition from ruralite to urbanite, the Negro has become susceptible to many ills and maladies to which he was formerly immune, and these diseases are decimating and weakening our racial ranks in a most alarming manner.

It seems that so many Negroes are obsessed with a graveyard psychology, and they seem to opine that they are merely born to die, and thus hasten themselves to their graves by refusing to observe the proper rules of health and hygiene.

Only persons with vigorous and strong physical bodies can stand the gaff and strain of this strenuous and exacting age, for, as in the days when knights were bold and gladiators met on the field of battle, it is still a survival of the fittest.

Those who dance must pay the fiddler at some time and likewise those who disobey and disregard the laws of nature must pay the penalty through sickness and premature deaths.

A sickly and dying race can not expect to hold its own with and against more healthy and living races; for all the problems which call for solution and all the tasks which demand execution must be done on this side of the Jordan River.

Notwithstanding the fact that many Negroes are forced to eke out their existence in ghettos and hovels, due to their economic status and the failure of those in authority to see to it that all citizens have livable habitations, even many of these Negroes can improve their living conditions and thereby help prolong their own lives as well as the lives of those entrusted to their care and keeping.

Very few of our people really know how to live and take care of their physical bodies, subjecting them to all sorts of mistreatment and abuse and then expecting their bodies to stand up and function normally.

An annual health week is all right, but it strikes The Defender that the American Negro needs a health gospel of a practical nature every day in the week, every week in the month and every month in the year.

## STATE CARE OF NEGRO TUBERCULARS

Since the great state of Texas has made no provisions for the care and treatment of its Negro tuberculars, and, since authorities on vital statistics assert that three Negroes die from tuberculosis in this state to one white person, the next regular session of the Texas legislature should introduce and enact a bill creating such a state institution for Negroes and appropriating sufficient funds to acquire a site, erect suitable buildings and maintain it for the next biennium. *Houston, Tex.*

From an economic, if not from a humanitarian viewpoint, Negroes afflicted with tuberculosis should be cared for and efforts made to restore them to health, and at the same time isolate them from members of the race and society who have not fallen victims to its terrible ravages.

With a Negro population close to the million mark and the intolerable, insanitary and unwholesome conditions under which thousands of these unfortunate Texans of color are forced to live in various sections of this state, it is a travesty upon justice and a serious reflection upon Texas' sense of fairness and justice to its citizens, to permit thousands of these people to suffer and die premature deaths simply because the state has made no provisions for a tubercular camp or home for its Negro citizenry.

Self-preservation is nature's first and supreme law and where those in authority refuse to provide the necessary institutions, agencies and facilities for alleviating the condition of the less fortunate, the more fortunate are just as sure and certain to fall victims to the same maladies and diseases as night is to follow day and vice versa.

Negroes serve as domestic servants for whites; they are employed in white places of business; they come in daily and constant contact with their white neighbors in private and public places; they walk the streets traversed by whites and ride in public carriers along with whites, and it is physically impossible, in view of this contact, for Negroes to have tuberculosis or any other sort of disease or epidemic, without in some way affecting or exposing their white neighbors to it.

The legislature of Texas not only owes the Negroes of this state this type of protection, but they owe it to themselves and their white colleagues and constituents to provide such facilities and maintain institutions which will help to safeguard the health and physical well-being of the lowest and most humble citizen in this great and wealthy state.

Disease, like sin, is no respecter of persons or races, and an ounce of prevention is still better than a pound of cure.

Former Texas legislatures have debated and discussed such a state institution for Negro tuberculars, but, like the perennial proposition of erecting and maintaining a state institution for delinquent Negro girls, nothing definite or tangible has resulted yet along either line.



Health-1934

Texas

## SPECIAL PLAQUES AWARDED WINNERS IN HEALTH EFFORT

AUSTIN, Texas.—(Sp.)—The cities of Port Arthur and Brownwood and the county of Brazos have been judged winners of specially designed bronze plaques offered by the Texas Commission on Interracial Relations for the best reports of Negro Health Week activities, it was announced Saturday by the Texas Tuberculosis Association.

Communities reporting were judged in three groups—cities with population above 25,000, cities with population below 25,000 and rural communities countywide. Honorable mention was given in the first division to Fort Worth, Galveston and Beaumont; in the second division to Taylor, Prairie View and Midland, and in the third division to Burleson, Colorado and Cass counties.

Judges were Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs and Mrs. Louise Warnken, members of the Texas Commission on Interracial Relations; Miss Mary Branch, president Tillotson College, Austin; D. B. Taylor, supervisor of Negro high schools, Texas Department of Education, and Dr. Z. T. Scott, managing director of the Texas Tuberculosis Association.

Negro Health Week is conducted annually in Texas by the Texas Tuberculosis Association in cooperation with the United Public Health Service and the National Negro Health Week Committee. Plans have been made in each community to follow-up its health week activities with a permanent program designed to raise the standard of health among Negroes.



# COMMITTEE OF CITIZENS WRITE VA. HEALTH HEAD

## Request Comes After Talk With Institu- tion Official

PETERSBURG, Va.—An effort to reopen for consideration proposals relevant to Piedmont Sanatorium, in Berkville, was made in a letter addressed to Dr. William Tate Graham, white, president, State Board of Health by a group of prominent citizens of the state, here last week. In the letter which contained "what he would say if we had sought and you had granted us a conference."

The letter was written with the authority of several Negro citizens organized into a committee with Dr. John M. Gandy, president, Virginia State College, Petersburg, as chairman, devoted to the welfare of the tuberculosis institution. These include G. Hamilton Francis, M. D., Norfolk; P. B. Young, Sr., Norfolk; J. H. Blackwell, M. D., Richmond; W. M. Cooper, Hampden Institute; T. C. Walker, Gloucester; J. B. Darden, M. D., Petersburg; M. E. Norris, M. D., Kilmarnock; G. B. Hancock, Richmond and B. L. Jordan, Richmond.

The complete text of Dr. Gandy's letter was as follows:

**Meets With Committee**  
"Some time last year a committee of Negro physicians held a conference with you regarding certain matters concerning Piedmont Sanatorium. Since that event another committee composed of some of the members of the former committee and other leading men of the Negro race held a conference with Dr. Draper at one time and Dr. Woodson, resident physician, in charge of the institution, at another regarding the same question that was presented to you by the first committee.

"Our conference with Dr. Warren Draper, State Commissioner of Health, and Dr. Woodson was of such a nature that we decided to reopen the question with you. With this in mind we shall not request a personal conference but are writing what we

would say if we had sought and you had granted us a conference.

"The Negro people of Virginia are greatly interested in the ultimate success of Piedmont Sanatorium in serving the needs of the Negro people of the State. We feel that a Negro doctor, who would serve as a field agent, thus representing the Sanatorium to the people and keeping Dr. Woodson informed as to the thoughts and feelings of the Negro people for the Sanatorium, would no a great deal of good in improving the reaction of the Negro people to the institution.

**Serve As Contact Man**  
"This doctor would serve as a contact man for Dr. Woodson and the Sanatorium. Whatever Dr. Woodson wanted done by the colored people could very well be accomplished by this contact man. There are a great many things a man of this kind could do that the present staff at Piedmont Sanatorium cannot do. His connection with the Sanatorium would create a very much better feeling of the people towards the institution. We feel very certain that such an arrangement would help conditions very much indeed.

**Need For Service**  
"There is still another service this contact man can render. In his connection with the Negro physicians over the state, he can be invaluable in instructing them in the diagnosis of incipient cases of tuberculosis and thus send them to Piedmont before they have passed the stage in which a cure can be effected. It seems to us that there is great need for some attention to this phase of Negro health.

"We shall appreciate it very much if you will consider this matter and will agree to reopen the case with your Board for further discussion. In the event you wish personal statements I should be very happy to notify the men whose names are listed at the bottom of this request and come to Richmond for a further conference.

## Negro Health Week Program

**Mobilization Day, Sunday, April 1**—Health sermons and lectures by ministers, doctors and other qualified persons.

**Home Health Day, Monday, April 2**—Personal and home hygiene talks by doctors, visiting nurses, social workers and other qualified persons.

**Community Sanitation Day, Tuesday, April 3**—Destroy breeding places of flies and mosquitoes. Talk spread of disease by insects and rats and methods of destroying breeding places.

**Adults' Health Day, Thursday, April 5**—Health examinations. School Health Day, Friday, April 6—Health programs, modern health crusades, parades, etc.

**General Clean-up Day, Saturday, April 7**—Community all cleaning of homes, buildings and premises.

**Report and Follow-up Day, Sunday, April 8**  
Some part of the exercises of Thursday, April 5, should be devoted to commemoration of the birthday of the late Booker T. Washington founder of National Health Week.

**The What and Why of National Negro Health Week**  
National Negro Health Week was initiated in 1915 by the late Booker T. Washington. It was not a birth but rather an adoption. The Negro Organization Society of Virginia with headquarters at Hampton Institute, where then resided Major R. R. Moten, commandant, friend of Booker T. Washington, is the real father of Health Week. Dr. Washington sensed the capacity of the movement and appreciated its possibilities, and thus became the All-American champion of Negro Health.

In sending out the appeal for National Health Week, Dr. Washington said:

"At the last session of the Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference, some startling facts were brought out concerning the health of the colored people of the United States. It was

shown that 45 per cent of all deaths among Negroes are preventable; there are 450,000 Negroes suffering all the time; that the annual cost of this illness is \$75,000,000; sickness and death cost Negroes annually \$100,000,000. Because of these facts, I have thought it advisable to ask the Negro people of the whole country to join in a movement which shall be known as 'Health Improvement Week' April 11 to April 17, inclusive, 1934.

It is now proposed to ask the following organizations to cooperate in a movement looking to widespread efforts throughout the country to improve health conditions among our people: The National Medical Association; the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; the National Negro Business League; the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools; the National Negro Press Association; the bishops and other heads of colored religious denominations; State medical associations; annual church conferences and associations; secret organizations; colored insurance companies; farmers' conferences; churches, schools and other local organizations.

By means of these organizations

and agencies all the colored people can be reached and influenced. They can be taught what to do to aid in improving their health conditions. Thus the amount of sickness among us can be lessened and the number of deaths annually greatly decreased. Included in the first call for National Negro Health Week in 1915 were 14 agencies and organizations, 4 among colored people, while the 1934 call includes over 45. Most of which are active for both white and colored. The United States Public Health Service and other official agencies, State, county and local, cooperate actively in the work of National Negro Health Week.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader  
March 28, 1934

## TO ARRANGE NEGRO CLINIC LOCATIONS

### Tuberculosis Committees Enlist Dr. Forrester and Group in Drive

Participation in the annual early diagnosis campaign by the Negroes of Richmond has been assured through the general committee of the Richmond Tuberculosis Association, which is sponsoring the local program of national health recovery, according to a statement from Dr. Fred Brown, president of the Medical Society.

The society has named Dr. William M. T. Forrester as chairman of the Negro committee and plans are being made to arrange clinic locations for the examination of individual patients and one or more groups of employees will be offered this free service. Under a similar arrangement all of the employees of one industrial plant and the entire enrollment of a denominational school were given free examinations last year, covering more than 400 persons.

The great need for this work among the Negro population of Richmond is shown by the high death rate from tuberculosis, which is almost four times as high as for the white. For a number of years the association has emphasized this phase of its work, through the assignment of a Negro nurse to the department of public welfare, for work among the members of her own race.

Physicians and nurses are being recruited from the ranks of both professions for volunteer service in

the clinics and ministers, fraternal and club groups will be asked to assist in spreading the message that tuberculosis is preventable and curable, that every case comes from another and that it is necessary to break the contact with active cases in order to prevent further spread of the disease.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader  
April 10, 1934

## Negro Chest Clinic To Be on Wednesday

Dr. E. C. Harper, consultant in tuberculosis for the state health department, will conduct a tuberculosis clinic for Negroes Wednesday at Gravel Hill school. Only those will be examined who are referred by their family physician and who have made previous arrangements with the Henrico county nurse in tuberculosis.

All children under fifteen years of age who will attend the clinic were given the tuberculin test on Monday, so that the results may be read Wednesday. These tests will be followed by X-ray wherever necessary.

Suffolk, Va. News-Leader  
April 20, 1934

## A HIDEOUS PICTURE

That was a hideous picture Dr. J. Lewis Rawls, Suffolk physician, painted for the people of this city and community in his address before the Rotary Club yesterday. Only those who will not see are blind in this instance. We are being attacked savagely by one of the worst scourges known to the human race, deadlier than leprosy and exceeded in agony only by cancer because it is long drawn out. Now that we know how deeply our common enemy has entrenched himself within our walls, what are we going to do about it? Shall we "take the rap lying down?"

Those who did not hear the doctor's talk read excerpts from it in this newspaper yesterday. For the benefit of those who failed either to hear or read what he said we are repeating the salient facts in the hope that it will lead to some concerted action to stop the ravages of this death-dealing plague, which is both preventible and curable. Last year fifty-six persons fell victims of this malady in Suffolk and Nansemond county, and there are three hundred and twenty-three known active cases in the same vicinities. But that is only half the story. There are two hundred and sixty suspicious cases and over eighteen hundred known contacts, that is persons constantly exposed to this menace, for tuberculosis is highly infectious.

As Dr. Rawls pointed out, during the World War forty-one men in this community



fell is battle while during the same period forty-eight went down before this insidious enemy within our doors. So when he declared that tuberculosis is more deadly than war he did not exaggerate, expressing the situation conservatively. True the high death rate is attributable to the presence here of a heavy Negro population, the blacks being more susceptible to the disease than the whites. But the appalling total stands charged against the entire community. We allow their houses to burn down, but for our own self-protection we cannot afford to stand by and see them die like flies of disease that knows neither race nor color.

As we were told, tuberculosis breeds tuberculosis and poverty, ignorance and squalor complete the deadly work. Whole families here are ill with the disease, because they are too poor to send the first ill one away. Every one with whom they come in contact is a potential tuberculosis victim. Many of those who serve us faithfully in our homes come from tubercular families. The laundress who does the clothes may have it without knowing, being unable in many cases to consult a physician. More Negroes in proportion to population are infected, because lack of sufficient nourishing food renders them unable to resist the deadly germ.

The Negro leaders in this community, through their churches and civic organizations, can help by directing all members of their race showing any signs of chest trouble to the free clinic at the health office. The white people can help stamp out the disease here by insisting upon sanitation and avoiding contacts with those known to have it. The health department can be of material help by ferreting out new cases and if possible having them hospitalized or separated and trained to avoid transmitting the germs to other members of their families. The situation is serious and requires determined and heroic action.

**LYNCHBURG, VA.**

**ADVANCE**

**DEC 21 1934**

**DEATH BY STARVATION**

According to the records of the State bureau of vital statistics, eleven persons, six of them infants and small children, have starved to death in Virginia during four of the five depression years since 1929. Of the deaths, two occurred in 1931, two in 1932, six in 1933 while one has been reported this year. Four of the eleven were white persons and the others Negroes.

Dr. Plecker, State registrar of vital statistics, is not certain whether any of the deaths were actually the result of the economic situation. He pointed out, however, that there were no deaths from starvation reported in either 1929 or 1930 but that he believed there are a few starvation cases in the Old Dominion every year.

"It is impossible to tell just how many people do starve to death in Virginia in the course of a year," says Dr. Plecker. "Many persons have as a contributing cause of death one or more food deficiency diseases, such as pellagra, and malnutrition is reported as a cause of death in a good many cases. "Persons reporting deaths, however, have a natural reluctance to state as a cause actual deprivation of food, and undoubtedly lack of food contributes to many deaths which in our records are assigned to other causes."

It is tragic that any person anywhere in this nation should perish for want of food. It is tragic because the people have witnessed the destruction of products that would have saved every life endangered by the lack of nourishment. In some cases it would be difficult, if not impossible to render any service, for in times of economic disturbances there are persons who had rather starve to death than request assistance. Pride is sometimes too deeply rooted to permit men and women to beg for the necessities of life and they will go to a premature grave before they would seek help even from most intimate associates. But in the greater number of cases, it is a terrible indictment of the American people that helpless infants and children shall be condemned to starvation when many of the life-giving foods are produced far beyond normal consumption.



Health - 1934

Virginia.

# NEGRO HEALTH ONE OF STATE'S CHIEF CONCERNS

*Journal and  
Opinion*  
Comm. Riggins Tells  
of Present State-  
wide Program

*18-27-34*  
RICHMOND—The promotion of health among the Negro population of Virginia is receiving the special attention of health authorities, states Dr. I. C. Riffin, state health commissioner.

Besides individual and group instructions conducted by public health nurses throughout the state, Mrs. Emily W. Bennett, specially trained in maternity and infancy work, is devoting her entire time to work among Negro women in rural sections. During the past fiscal year Mrs. Bennett organized 118 child health study groups with 3,548 members.

These groups are composed of mothers, midwives, teachers and others interested in health work. The county school supervisors, in cooperation with local Negro Organization Societies assumed responsibility for the classes.

Approximately all of the active midwives are receiving instruction in these classes while the mothers learn what to expect of them. Upon the completion of a course of study outlined by the state department of health, the members were awarded certificates by the Negro Organization Society.

## Many Health Projects

Among the health projects undertaken by these clubs during the past fiscal year were diphtheria immunization clinics and the screening of homes. In Lancaster County over five hundred children were immunized against diphtheria, while 200 were protected in Spotsylvania County. Members of the clubs made mothers' kits, placed first aid kits in schools and served hot lunches to the children.

Representatives from many of these health clubs attended the Doctors' Helpers Institutes held during the past summer under the direction of Mrs. Bennett. Seven of these educational courses were held, four for colored women and three for white.

They consisted of a five-day

course in maternity and infancy work, communicable disease control and the principles of sanitation. They were offered free of charge, the best physicians and nurses available giving lectures and demonstrations. A total of 350 women attended these institutes and returned home to help raise the general health standards of their communities.